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alged in a guffaw, reup" a greener one.
The clerk looked It was the clerk's

Reeve was in the r performers. On one le lever to Mrs. Fitz-

ring to your Pauline!"
plump hand, cried out :
tt, I call it!" [Spirit

declaring in our hear-n the propensity which play for eating unripe and he—" There is not our gardens that is not curity, and most of them unless fully ripe." at ain't so good when it's trupted a little boy in a dest manner.

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The Marshal reports ic

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r take an emetic !"

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF FARMERS AND MECHANICS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM, EDITOR.

VOL. 10.

all sanction such a rule in a country where all have the means, without money and without price. All must be well informed where all have an equal ight at the ballot box. This is a case in which

d titters in lags tast	summer.	
No. 1-485	No. 5-439	
No. 2-539	No. 6-448	
No. 3-530	No. 7-546	
No. 4-520	No. 8-625	

[For the Ploughman.]

right at the ballot box. This is a case in which every min is interested—rich and poor—high and low—all are concerned in the basis on which government is founded.

A secondary consideration is the qualification of a man to transact business—to send written communications to a distance. To write legibly and to spell decently. To point and mark off distinct parts of a communication. Grammarians call it MR. EDITOR,-It the enclosed ren

We know one young orchard, where the proprietor picked with his own hands forty barrels in ne day.

We forbear to extend our remarks on this

ama to transact business—to send written communications to a distance. To write legitly and to spell decently. To point and mark off distance and mark off distance parts of a communication. Grammarians call in Postutation of the communication of the communication. Grammarians call in Postutation of the communication of the communication. Grammarians call in Postutation of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication. Grammarians call in Postutation of the communication of

THE THE PARTY SETTING THE PARTY SETTING AND SETTING AS SETTING AS

We forhear to extend our remarks on this subject, as they may be thought not entirely within our province, nevertheless, if we would convince our farmers of the benefits to accrue to them and their families, from more assideous attention to the cultivation of good fruit, we think a good service would be accomplished.

MR. Eptron.—I am wanting to buy, a Suffolk boar, and I could think of none more likely to put me on the track of one than your self; at any rate I knew you took an active interest in all kinds of progress, and thought it most likely you might assist me in finding what I desire.

Will you please write me, or publish in the

Last week we were called to examine a horsebelonging to Mr. Luther Whitman, of Winthrop,
which had just returned from a trip of about ten
miss out and ten miles in, or about twensy miles
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MAKING BUTTER.

From a long paper by Professor Trail, original published by the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland, on the most rapid means of forming butter, we extract the following, being the conclusions arrived at after a series of experiments, one or two of the points are noticible, not being practiced in this country.

1. That the addition of some cold water during the churning, facilitates the process, or the separation of the butter, especially when the cream is thick and the weather hot.

2. The cream alone is more easily churned than a mixture of cream and mik.

3. The butter produced from aweet cream has the finest flavor, when fresh, and appears to keep longest without acquiring rancidity; but the butter milk so obtained is poor, and small in quantity.

4. That sealding of the cream, according to the Devonshire method, yields the largest quantity of butter; which if intended for immediate use is agreeable to the palate and readily saleable; but if intended to be salted, it is most liable to shall be unsaleable from the taste it has acquire, by keeping, a rancid flavor. The process of scalding is troublesome and, the milk, and often would be unsaleable from the taste it has acquired to the consumical process of scalding is troublesome and the milk and cream together, after they have become a little acid, seems to be the most economical process of the whole; because it yields a large quantity of excellent butter and the buttermilk is of good quality, a point of some importance when buttermilk is largely used in the facilities necessary for diffusing vetterinary information. Is it not a matter of some importance when buttermilk is largely used in the facilities necessary for diffusing vetterinary knowledge, that it schould be entirely diffusion to the control of the control of the cream is poor, and often the control of the cream is poor, and often the control of the cream is poor, and often the control of the cream is poor, and often the control of the cream is poor, and often the control of th

NO. 10

THE LANCASHIEE AND YORKSHIRE RAILWAY.
This roof has been erected under the superintendence of John Hawshaw, Esq., engineer to the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, by Messers. Fox, Henderson & Co., engineers and ironfounders, of Birmingham. The roof covers five lines of rails and three platforms, and a carriage read 19 work wide in one span having

five lines of rails and three platforms, and a carriage road 12 yards wide, in one span, having no columns or support besides the outside walls; the span varies from 136 feet to 128 feet, and the total length is 638 feet. The total area thus covered is 83,457 feet. The material used in the construction of this roof is entirely iron.

The framing consists of a series of trussed principles, placed at intervals of eleven feet from centre to centre; these principles are attached to the outside walls by cast iron bell-plates or shoes, the whole of which upon one side of the roof, are so constructed that the principals may contract or expand freely from variations of temperature. Immediately over the principals are fixed wrought iron purlines, which support the covering; this covering is of corrugated sheet iron, galvanized. The roof is both lighted and ventilated along the ridge by four continuous rows of large skylights, and two rows of louvres; half the light is distributed along the ridge, and the remaining half is equally distributed at the

Considering the immense extent of sheet iron Considering the immense extent of sheet from in the covering of the roof, it was deemed advisable to make expansion-joints at various places in the corrugated iron. This principle was also applied to the skylights, and the entire length of roof is thus divided into several portions, which can contract or expand without imparing the efficiency of the work, as being weather-pro f, or destroying its notive of spacearces. destroying its unity of appearance.
[Practical Mech. Jour.

a post or wall, totally unconscious of any obatruction in his path. By and by experience

CHARDS.

BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1850.

Time trees will grow on mad used with cropping adopted, its main point appeared to hardly bear anything else, and we have no convenient.

The first trees will grow on mad used with the point appeared to hardly bear anything else, and we have no convenient.

The first trees will grow on mad used with the point appeared to convenient.

To Bake Appears. Take sour applications of the specially reflect due issort this country more valuable than the deer grain, and then suffering it to lie for a year.

The fields are certainly, however, upon her come, as the lineal descendants of the of a loop. To settle this question it is supposed that thousand snage which

Major B. Wheeler presided at the meeting and Lorenzo Sabine, Esq., was chosen Secretary.

It was agreed that the officers of the Society sist of a President two Vice Presidents. a Secretary, a Treasurer, and ten Trustees-one trustee to be chosen from each school district. A nominating committee of five was selected who reported the following list of officers and they were

For President, Wm. Buckminster, Esq. For Vice Presidents Major B. Wheeler and Capt. Dexter Esty.

For Secretary, Lorenzo Sabine, Esq. For Treasurer, Mr. Charles S. Whitmore. For Trustees .- District No. 1., Col. Wm. Hast-

District No. 2. Mr. Hollis Hastings.

" No. 3. Mr. Joseph Phipps. No. 4. John Wenzell, Esq.

No 5. Mr. Charles Parker No. 6. Mr. Charles Capen.

No. 7. Mr. P. H. Vose. No. 8. Capt. Adam Hemenway.

No. 9. Mr. Royal Mc'Intosh. No. 10. Col. James Brown.

The officers are to be chosen annually on the first Monday of January and to hold their offices till

A Committee was chosen to make a formal draft of the Constitution and submit it to the adjourned meeting, to be held on the third Monday of Decemher at the Town Hall, for accentance. This Committee consists of the President, the Secretary, John Wenzell, Esq., Warren Nixon, Esq., Mr. P. Johnson, Mr. J. W. Clark, and Mr. N. S. Bennett. This committee is to meet on Monday evening next at the Framingham Bank. When the Constitution is complete we shall publish it,

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Fillmore has been satisfied with, giving a message of five columns in length-this is better by half than ten columns, and the public will generally think so. We are now able to present the whole document in our paper of this week without excluding other matter " new, useful, and entertaining" as the Almanacs say.

The President comes forth with a plain common sense production. We take his meaning from his words, plainly and fairly spoken, and if we differ from him in some respects that is of little conse-

On the tariff he is not ultra, and we incline to think that his moderation in this respect will be well received by the country if not by Congress. He seems to think the present duties high enough if frauds can be prevented, and to prevent frauds he would have the duties specific instead of ad valorem. He goes strong for internal improvement, and in this he will conciliate the West, though he may

offend South Carolina. He is clearly in favor of a reduction of postage,

of Somerville, fell from the railway bridge on the evening before Thanksgiving and was

Phillips & Sameson have just issued the 29th number of their fine edition of "Snakspeare." embellished with a fine engraving of "Virgilia." They also have published two very pretty little books for children. One is entitled "Country Scenes and Characters, or Life in the Village"

The other is "Frank and Fanny, a Kural Story." by Mrs. Moreton, with several engravings. These are neatly bound in read, and are very desirable for children at this season of " remembran-

They may be found at 110 Washington Street. Redding & Co., 8 State street, have for sale " The Adventures of David Copperfield, the Younger, by Dickens, (Boz) entire in one volume of 327 pages, with illustrations by Browne. The price is only 37 1-2 cents for the whole.

The price is only 37 1-2 cents for the whole.

The price is only 37 1-2 cents for the whole.

Fallure. The Portsmout Hosiery Company suspended opperations last week, and assigned the property of the corperation, for the creditors. Many traders suffer by failure, and over a hundred families lost their employment for the winter, besides a considerable amount of money for past services. The stockholders reside in Bosense of families lost there are provided from the skull. He was living 12 hours after, with but little prospect of recovery. Mr. P. was a member of the stockholder of the extension of the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire and ascertain the expenses of fitting out the ship Pennsylvania to send to England with works of art and productions of the United States, to be exhibited at the London World's Fair, to which objections were made.

The House then adjourned. dred families lost their employment for the win-ter, besides a considerable amount of money for past services. The stockholders reside in Boston, Worcester, Providence and other places, very little, if any of the stock being held in Portsmouth. The assigners are J. W. Emery, of Portsmouth, John Nesmith, of Lowell, and

alter Hastings of Charlestown.
This we believe was the only Hosiery factory This we believe was the only Hosiery lactory in the country. All the hosiery imported into country, except the coarse articles made in families, is imported from Germany, and England, with perhaps a little from France. The greatest portion comes from Germany, the English being able to empete with the Germans in only some few qualities. There is a lack of the skill necessary for the manufacture, in this country, or else there is so much labor in the manufacture that it is done cheaper in Europe.

[Newburyport Herald.

DISTRESSING DEATH. The barns of Dr. Dan Z. Harmon, of New Marlborough, were discov-Z. Harmon, of New Marlborough, were discovered to be on fire about ten o'clock, on Wednesday night of last week, and with their contents —hay and grain to a large amount—were con-sumed. Mr. Harmon rescued what stock there was in his barns, with the exception of one cow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. It is understood. Junius J. that the storeship Southampton, Junius J. Boyle, Lieut Commanding, will sail for the Pacific squadron and California early in January. Purser Stamm will be attached to the South-hamater.

BUFFALO, Dec. 4. James Rogers of New

BUFFALO, Dec. 4. James Rogers of New York was arrested here last evening, having about him \$2000 in counterfelt notes, principally on the Bank of New Jersey, so well done that they deceived some of the best judges. He was committed for trial.

A DRAFT FOR THE VALUE OF A FEMALE of FEMALE FUGITIVE. On Wednesday last Gen. Devens, United Siates marshal, received a very curious commonication from Aaron Milhardo, of Norfolk, Va, the first part thereof being a draft on Martha Ann Whitehead, fugitive slave of said Milhardo. The second part was a letter to Gen. Devens, informing him that Sparrow as a free man of color, and that Martha Ann was his wrife, and living with him in Boston. It further stated that soon after Martha Ann absconded be, Milhardo, offered a reward of \$200 for her apprehension; and it authorized Gen Devens to discount the amount of \$300, if Sparrow should accept the draft, and pay the balance of \$450. The marshal took no action on the communication, but Mr. Riley, deputy marshal, thinking that Sparrow ought to be informed of the proposition made by his wife's owner, sent a message to him by a coloted man named Jones in relation to it. Sparrow called the marshal's the Committee to wait on the President relation to it. Sparrow called the marshal's the Committee to wait on the President relation to it. Sparrow called the marshal's the Committee to wait on the President relation to it. Sparrow called the marshal's the Committee to wait on the President relation to it. Sparrow called the marshal's the Committee to wait on the President relation to it. Sparrow called the marshal's the Committee to wait on the President relation to it. Sparrow called the marshal's the Committee to wait on the President relation to it. Sparrow called the roll was a free man account of the proposition made by his wife's owner, sent a message and accompanying documents be referred to the Committee to wait on the President relation to the President relation to the President relation to the President relation to the President re sition made by his wife's owner, sent a message to him by a colored man named Jones in relation to it Sparrow called at the marshal's office on Saturday, and Mr. Riley suggested to him to consult with Mr. Morris, the colored him to consult with Mr. Morris, the colored Mr. Wentworth gave notice that on an early Mr. Wentworth gave notice that on an early day he would move to take up the River and into consult with Mr. Morris, the colored in to consult with Mr. Morris, the colored tawyer. Sparrow did so, and decided to take o notice of the draft. Gen. Devens then realied the communication to Mr. Milhardo, to ether with a letter informing him that being inted States marshal, he could not act as agent rather with respect to the consultation of the could not act as agent and the consultation of the could not act as agent and t

ground, New Haven. Although Dr. Dwight sickened and died from home, no attentions that humanity or kindness could dictate were wanting on the part of those who surrounded him to contribute to his comfort and mitigate his suffering. He was under the medical care of Dr. Mann and Professor Jackson, of this city. [Philadelphia Ledger.

The same Civaran Sama Long Research This result was announced, votes were changed from

He goes strong for internal improvement, and in its lew West, though he may fend South Carolina.

He is clearly in favor of a reduction of postage, will be despatched for San Francisco about the frankers.

We first of January. She will register about 1100 in light or speed, and her materials and the style of the season. Adof her construction, are not surpassed, if equaled, by any clipper of her size that has been built this season. An inspection of her on the stocks will the evening before Thanksgiving and was drownince any professional gentleman of the truth of this assertion. She is owned by Messrs do not learn that the body has been brought in sight. He leaves a wife and four children. It is supposed he had a large sum of money in his pockets.

All inspection of the rottes will convening any professional gentleman of the struth of this assertion. She is owned by Messrs. Glidden & Wilhams, and Twembly & Lamson, of the standing the President's message and accompanying doubt the president message and accompanying of this city, and by Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co., of San Francisco. She is built expressly for the best for the San Francisco and China trade, and will be fitted out and ventilated agreeably to the best seems that the work of the truth of this assertion. She is owned by Messrs. For the convenients, in two volumes. Adopted. On motion of the chairman of the standing towns of the standing towns and the committee on Printing, reported a resolution for printing the President's message and accompanying documents, in two volumes. Adopted on the truth of this assertion. She is owned by Messrs. Fint, Peabody & Co., of San Francisco. She is built expressly to the best of the standing towns and the truth of this assertion. She is owned by Messrs. Fint the convenients in two volumes. Adopted on the truth of this assertion. She is owned by Messrs. Fint the convenients will be President's message and accompanying to the President's message and accompanying to the President's message and accompanying to the President's message and accompanying the President's message and accompanying to the president and the president's message and accompanying to the president's message and accompanying to the president's message and accompanying the President's message and accompanying to the president's message and accompanying the Pre be fitted out and ventilated agreesbly to the best designs that skill can suggest. When completed, which was agreed to dee we will endeavor to give a description of her.

[Atlas.]

Mr. Badger moved an added, which was agreed to learn the state of the second of the sec

designs that skill can suggest. When completed we will endeavor to give a description of her.

[Atlas.]

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS. On Tuesday morning, as the Concord and Claremont ears from Bradford were passing the highway in West Parish villiage, Concord, N. H. the engine struck a wagon on the track, in which were Mr Wm Colt and wife, of Manchester, both of whom were instantly killed. The deceased were both about 60 years of age. Mrs. Colt's body was so shockingly mangled that it was with difficulty it could be placed in the coffin. A man was also killed yesterday morning that it was with difficulty it could be placed in the coffin. A man was also killed yesterday morning to the sullivan railroad at Charlestown, New Hampshite.

Gay, which was agreed to.

In the House. On motion of Mr. Jones of Tennessee, it was resolved that the Speaker bo authorised to appoint the standing committee. In the submitted to appoint the standing committee. In authorised to appoint the standing committee to appoint the standing committee. In the submitted to appoint the standing committee to appoint the table take into submitted to appoint the standing committee to appoint the standing committee to appoint the table intention to bounty land act, passed last a select committee be appointed to take into consideration the bounty land act, passed last a select committee be appointed to take into consideration the bounty land act, passed last a select committee be appointed to take into consideration the bounty land act, passed last as september, giving lands to those not heretofore provided for, and to report what a select com

OFFICE ROBED. A bold villain broke a pane of glass in the front window of the broker's office of Merrill & Sargent, 5 Brattle Square, thrust his hand inside, and succeeded in obtaining \$235 in bank bills, and making good his escape, although immediate pursuit was made for Towne, of Dedham, of a lot of boots and shoes. Thomas McCarty, alias Robert Stewart, on Saturday, stole an anchor and a handcart from one

CONGRESSIONAL

MONDAY, Dec. 2.

Purser Stamm will be attached to the South-hampton.

MEETING OF FARMERS AND ME-CHANICS.

The adjourned meeting of farmers, mechanics, and others to form themseives into a Society, was held at the Town Halli in Framingham on Monday evening last. A good number of the hardy Yeomanry of the town assembled, and after discussing the question agreed on the principles on which a Constitution for the Society should be drafted, and chose their efficers.

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Meeting to the U. S. ship York-town is to be court martialed.

Barnum a agent is here arranging for Jenny Lind's first concerts, which positively takes place on the 16th instant. The National Theatre is nearly ready for the purpose.

The Rev. Thomas Sewall has been appointed to a Clerkship in the Department of the latterior.

The Navy Department has tendered the frigate St. Lawrence or the Fredonia for the appropriate to a Constitution for the Society should be drafted, and chose their efficers. IN SENATE. At 12 o'clock the Senate was

IN THE HOUSE. The galleries were well fill-

United States marshal, he could not act as agent or attorney in relation to any demand or claim which might come before the United States courts holden in this district for adjudication. No demand was made upon Sparrow.—He was only informed of the opportunity presented for securing his wife's freedom for \$450. [Post.]

DEATH OF DR. DWIGHT. The Rev. Dr. Dwight, formerly President of Hamilton College, died in this city on the morning of the 30th ult., at his lodgings. No name in New England is better known than that of Screno E. Dwight. He was a powerful and efficient minister of the Gospel—always popular as a preacher; is also well known as a writer, particularly as the author of the life of his relative, Jonathan Edwards, which caused him to visit Europe, having received from his tatier, the President of Yale College, a dying injunction to spare no pains in making a complete memoir of President Edwards.

Mr. Dwight's remains will be taken from this city, in the care of his brother and relatives, this morning, to be deposited in the family burial ground, New Haven. Although Dr. Dwight sickned and died from home, no attentions that humanity or kindness could dictate were want-lumanity or kindness could dictate were want-

20,920 increase. The following is the recapitu

lation by counties :-

IN SENATE. Mr. Hamlin, from the Commit-

SAD ACCIDENT. As Mr. Stephen Parker, of Newport, was at work upon an unfinished building in that town, on Monday last, he fell from the staging, striking upon the frozen ground, which restricted to prevent the sale or transfer of the extractional transfer of the certificate or land warrant prior to the issue

him by those who were in the office at the time.

Injunction Removed. We are glad to learn that the injunction has been removed from the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' bank, Provide dence. It is now again in operation. The Directors have appointed Albert G. Sullwell as Cashier. The bills of the bank will of course pass current. [Warren Star.

Cincinnati, Nov. 30. Some of our largest Western steamers have been sunk within the last few days, on their way to New Orleansity; the Griffin, Yeatman, Fashion and Cincinnatus—the latter after throwing overboard 400 bris of pork, was raised. The others will also probably be raised.

hay and grain to a large amount—were conmorphor. Mr. Harman recoved what shock theremay have a proposed on the second what shock theremay have a proposed on the second what shock theremay have a proposed on the second what shock theremay have a proposed on the second what shock theremay have a proposed on the second what shock theremay have a proposed on the second of the second what shock theremay have a proposed on the second what shock theremay have a proposed on the second what shock theremay have a proposed on the second what shock theremay have a proposed on the second what shock theremay have a proposed on the second what shock therehas clustered count for the many have a proposed on the second of the second what shock therehas clustered count for the many have a proposed on the second of the sec A boy, named William Shakspeare, was charged before Mr. Luey, a magistrate of Birmingham, with pocket picking. The incident caused some assusement in the Police Court.

New Attenneys and Councillors at Law. In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, on motion of S. C. Maine, Esq., Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, and Wm. Clapp. Esq., Clerk of the Justices Court, were admitted to practice as

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. THE DEPARTMENTS. From the Post Master General's report we learn that there were 1444 removals of postmasters during the year. The number of mail routes within the United States

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ARCTIC.

is 5590; annual cost \$2,724.426. On the last of June there were five foreign mail routes of 45,079 miles, involving an expenditure of \$264. NEW YORK, Wednesday Dec. 4, 11 P. M.

anomber of mail routes within the United States of June there were five-foreign mail routes of June there were five-foreign mail routes of 5.070 miles, involving an expenditure of \$264. 500. Number of postmasters appointed during the year was 6518. The whole number of postmasters appointed during the year was 6518. The whole number of postmasters appointed during the year was 6518. The whole number of postmasters are case in favor of the department of \$340.016.05 and making all of its available funds \$14.55.02. 445; exponses \$5,212.003.42, leaving an expectation of the postmasters are case in favor of the department of \$340.016.05 and making all of its available funds \$14.520. 445; exponses \$5,212.003.42, leaving an expectation of the excess of acceptation of the next year it is estimated will be 11 per cent, and the excess of acceptation expenditures \$14.62,600. 258. Between the Atlante and perific sixteen mail teamers in the serve excommends a reflect of the excess of tecopiet were expenditures \$14.62,600. 259. Between the Atlante and the properties of three cents, prepaid; also a reduction to twenty cents on all other sea-going letters, except when the rates shall be otherwise fixed by postal treaties. He recommends a reduction upon pamphlets, periodicals, &c.

The Norman and the state of the preparation of the extension of the properties of the department, and to give it a more precise and the estimated with the properties of the department and to give it a more precise and the estimated with the properties of the department, and to give it a more precise and the estimated with the properties of the department for the coming year to be \$11,132.042, 47, an excess over those of the present year \$2,122.042, 47, an excess over those of the present year \$2,122.042, 47, an excess over those of the present year \$2,122.042, 47, an excess over those of the present year \$2,122.042, 47, an excess over those of the present year \$2,122.042, 47, an excess over those of the present year \$2,122.042, 47, an excess over thos

of a retired list of officers of the army, and estimates the expense of the quarter master's department for the year ending June 30, 1852, at changed, and it is now believedwar will be avoided. The court of Vienna is to concede to the army, during the year ending in June last, was \$1,900,000.

the organ of that body de facto. THE U. S. CENSUS OF MASSACHUSETTS. The Cassel. General Radetzky of Austria has pro-Cassel. General Radetzky of Austria has pro-tested against war with Prussia.

INDIA AND CHINA. No political event of im-portance had occurred. Intelligence had reach-ed Singapore of a victory by the Dutch over the Chinese in Sombas River. Commercial news Advertiser of Monday publishes the population of the various cities and towns of Massachusetts, population by this census is 994,665, against 973,745 by the State Census of last spring, or

from Chinese in Sombas River. Commercial news from China was very satisfactory.

From Spain, Portugal, and other minor nations of Europe, nothing of importance.

Postscript. Liverpool 10, A. M. The town is placarded with bills, calling on the Catholics to oppose the Protestant demonstration to be beld to-day. A serious riot is anticipated, and 37 385

Amongst the Arctic passengers are Mr. Clay

7 3697 Agreed excitement prevails.

Amongst the Arctic passengers are Mr. Clay
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47 373
60 45

BURGLARIES IN UXBRIDGE. On Monday evening 287,700 a series of daring and successful burglaries was perpetrated in the town of Uxbridge, in this country. The houses of Wm. C. Capron, W. Assaulting a Wife. Yesterday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, cries of Murder!" were heard proceeding from house No 13 Wharf street, where a posse of officers and a crowd of citizens soon gathered and found a rum-infurated Irishman, named Robert Downey, attacking his wife with a hatchet, having already inflicted several dangerous wounds upon her head. On seeing the officers the monster retreated to a corner of the room, and brandishing his blood-dyed weapon, declared he would kill any who should all ay hands upon him. One of the police, however, advanced towards him with a chair, and quickly disarmed and took him into custody. Mrs. Downey immediately received all medical attention, but it was much feared last evening that her injuries would prove fatal. [Transectiple.]

PORTSMOUTH, Va, Nov. 29. The system of punishment adopted on board the U. S. ship Pennsylvania, if not so severe, may probably be as effectual as the old system, from the ridiculous position in which it places the culprit. When a man commits an act which brings him under the cognizance of the articles of war, he is ordered to ascend the shrouds, to which he is lashed for a long or short period, as the natural lashed for a long or short period, as the natural lashed for a long or short period, as the natural lashed for a long or short period, as the natural lashed for a long or short period, as the natural lashed for a long or short period, as the natural lashed for a long or short period. for of ratifying the lease to four against

is ordered to ascend the shrouds, to which he is lashed for a long or short period, as the nature of his offence may seem to require. Such a position may be very amusing to a looker-on, but not quite so agreeable to the principal actor, especially in cold weather.

Poct and Me, Dec. 4.

Destructive Fire. The Insane Hospital at Augusta was destroyed by fire this morning and it is supposed that 20 of the unfortunate lunatics have perished in the flares. The fire, it is thought, took from a defaulte chimney. Some of the lunatics gave the alread as soon as the fire was discovered, but the keepers, proster of the suppose the fire was discovered, but the keepers, proster of the suppose the fire was discovered, but the keepers, proster of the suppose the fire was discovered, but the keepers, proster of the suppose the fire was discovered, but the keepers, proster of the suppose the fire was discovered, but the keepers, proster of the suppose the fire was discovered, but the keepers, proster of the suppose the fire was discovered. The fire, it is thought, took from a default of the content of the suppose the fire was discovered, but the keepers and broadway, by which one man was killed, and two others seriously, if not fatally, injured. These men were employed in sanding a house, on the corner of the shore transfer and Broadway, by which one man was killed, and two others seriously, if not fatally, injured. These men were employed in the sanding broke in the corner of the sundous streets, when the ladder on which they were standing broke in the corner of the sundous streets, when the ladder on which they were standing broke in the corner of the sundous streets, when the ladder on which they were standing broke in the corner of the sundous streets, when the ladder on which they were standing broke in the corner of the sundous standing a house, on the corner of the sundous standing a house, on the corner of the sundous standing a house, on the corner of the sundous standing a house, on the corner of the sundous standing

and it is supposed that 20 of the unfortunate lunatics have perished in the flame. The fire, it is supposed that 20 of the unfortunate lunatics have perished in the flame. The fire, it is thought, took from a defective chimney. Some of the lunatics gave the alread as soon as the fire was discovered, but the keeper. Proposing them to be the accustomed raving, we not heed to them until they discovered the building was filling with smoke.

A later despatch says: the fire orginated in the air-chamber, contiguous to the furnace, and when discovered had filled the galleries with dense issues of gas and smoke, which reselved attempts to rescue inmates extremely heardous, and in some cases impracticable.—The number that perished is unknown. The female galleries have been cleared without loss of life. The Hospital contained 125 inmates, half of whom, males, were in the galleries where the fire is raging.

raging.
The loss of life is estimated from six to twelve. TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION. Most of the insane were necessarily turned loose into the open air—a large part of them in a naked condition. Some, however, found a refuge in the jail, the alms house, or in the dwellings of citizens. Some few are wandering abroad.

Later. The fire is believed to be suppressed. One wing and the central building are mostly saved. persons still missing, and but fifty-one escaped uninjured. The steamer Arkansas No. 5 took the survivors and wounded to Mobile.

A fashionable wedding took place in Albany shipment; some sales of Baltimore and Fredericks 5a5, 121, Georgetown and Richmond 5, 121 as 325 per bit. near eight thousand dollars.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 28, Mr Benjamin M. Farrington of Dedham, to Mary Louise, daughter of Edward B. Emmons of B. ston. In this city, Nov. 28, Mr George E. Potert to Muss Elizabeth White, both of Boaton; Mr John S. Emery to Miss Prudence sampson; Mr George W. Crandall to Miss Maris H. Farnacis.

Dec. 2, Mr Francis W. Davis of New York, to Miss Abby B., daughter of Mr William turrier.

In Cheben, Lec. 2, Mr Wm. Sproul to Miss Catherine Given.

In South Beston, Nov. 27, by Rev Mr Alvord, Mr Alber.

J. Sawyer of Haveshill, to Miss Maris H. Fernad of S. B la West Newton. Nov. 27, by T. Herrey of New York, to Miss Marcis A. Fennell of W. N.

In Decham Nov. 28, by Rev Dr Burgess, Mr Ge., N. Kent of Chatham to Miss value C. Kendrick of D. In Groton, Nov. 28, by Rev Mr A don, Mr Samuel Keep to Miss Marcia A., daughter of Col Caleb Hatcu.

In Saxonville, Nov. 25, by Hev B. G. Nor hrop, Mr William Hsmilton to Miss Sarah W. Linco n, buth of Saxon-ville.

In Weymouth, Nov. 28, Mr Stephen W. Nash to Miss Maria Mach, both of W. In Gloucester, Mr Charles M. Stimpson of Boston, to Miss Et Basteh A. Collins; Mr Epes Story, Jr., of Essect, to Miss Hannah M. Stimpson.

In Stabeth A. Collins; Mr Epes Story, Jr., of Essect, to Miss Hannah M. Stimpson.

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DEATHS.

DEATHS.

RANGES OF How York, Low Stephen W. Nash to Miss Hannah M. Stimpson.

In this city, Nov. 27, Stephen C. Shute IS yrs 7 months; Nov. 28, Mary, daughter of Jahu and Unice Jenness, Syears.

BERGITTON MARKETS.

RANGE Of Hannah Move 28, Mr Stephen C. Shute IS yrs 7 months; Nov. 28, Mary, daughter of Jahu and Unice Jenness, Syears.

In this city, Nov. 27, Stephen C. Shute 18 yrs 7 months Nov. 28, Mary, daughter of John and Unice Jenness. years.

Nov. 29, Sophia E. youngest daughter of Nebemiah and Sybil Leonard, 18 yrs. 10 mos.

Dec. 2, George Howard Child, youngest child of Mr Raiph L. Whittie, 18 mos 19 days.

Dec. 2, Rev Isanc Boyle, D. D., 68.

Dec. 4, Lizzy Jefferson, only child of Jacob and Elizabeth

1,000 Cattle at Market, of all sorts. Reafficients.

1. Thomas, 2 yrs.

Nov. 29, Mrs. Henrietta L., wife of James Bates, and Martha Or Dr. Prat of Cohasset, 30.

Dec. 2, Mrs. Matilia Wilkins, 85 yrs i mos.

In East Eagton, Nov. 2, Frank French, son of Stephen R. and Martha Ann Pearl, 2 yrs 7 mos 10 days.

In Charlestown, Nov. 30, Mrs. Mary Stephens Roulstone, wife of Thaddeus Harrington, 41.

The Company of the Comp

R. and Martha and Pearl, 2 yrs 7 mos 10 days.
In Charlestown, Nov. 30, Mrs Mary Stephens Roulstone, wife of Thaddeos Hartington, 41
At Newton Lower fa 1s, Nov. 25, Mrs Eliza C., widow of the late Wm. H. Williams, of New Oceans, 34.
In Wilmi gton, Nov. 25, Mr Peres Gray, mate of bark A.
G. Hill of North Yaramouth, Me.
In Attleboro', Mess. Nov. 39, Samuel Tyler, in the 65th year of his age.
In Springfield, very suddenly, Thanksgiving evening, the wife of L. man Williams. She fell to the floor and expired immediately white entertaining a party of riends whom she had invited to her house.
In Newport, a iddenly, Capt. Wm. Price, 50.
In Robatory, Nov. 27, of consumption, Mrs Mary P.
Remick wife of At Remick, 41.
In Chelsea, Dec. 3, Mr William Reed, 58.
In North Chalsea, Dec. 3, Wr William Reed, 58.
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In Rabiolph, Nov. 20, Mrs Catharine C. Pook, wife of Mr Chas. L. Pook, Jr., 44
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In Rabiolph, Nov. 20, Mrs Catharine C. Pook, wife of Mr Chas. L. Pook, Jr., 44
In Rabiolph, Nov. 20, Mrs Catharine C. Pook, wife of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves—816, 24, 30 a 30, 810, 14 lift was proved by the catter of the proving Oxen, 854, 68, 85 a 100.
Cows and Calves—816, 24, 30 a 30, 810, 14 lift was proving oxen, 852, 6 a 10; two years old. 811, 17 a 29.
Mrs Catharian of Boston, 45
In Chalsea, Dec. 3, Mrs Climan of Mrs Catharian of Boston, 45
In Chalsea, Dec. 3, Mrs Climan of Mrs Catharine C. Pook, wife of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves—816, 24, 30 a 30, 810, 14 lift was proved by the catharian of Mrs Catha

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN BOSTON, for the week anding on Nov. 30, 77. Makes, 25. Females, 42. Children under 5 years of age, 35.

Causes—Abcess 1; anemis 1; disease of bowels 1; inflammation of do 1; congestion of brain 1; burn 1; consumption 15; convulsions 2; cancer 1; croup 6; dysentery 2; dropsy 1; delirium tremens 1; crysipelas 4; faver 1; scarlet do 3; long do 6; whooping cough 1; disease of heart 2; infamties e; inflammation of lungs 2; congestion of do 2; messles 7; old age 3; palsy 1; p curisy 2; rickets 1; sucide 1; techniq 1.

The above includes 3 deaths at the City Institutions Americana, 33; foreigners and children of foreigners, 43

MINIATURE ALMANAC

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

ASHES-The supply is moderate, but fully equal to the

per ton, cash.

COFFEE—With the exception of Java, the supply is quite limited but prices are hardly so firm; sales of a few hundred bags 8t. Domingo at 10/al/c, and a lot of Cape at Ilic; 200 bags good Java at 13c; 2000 pockets cargo de, belance of an import, at 11/c per lb, 6 mos; 6060 bags Java

FISH. There has been a good demand for Codfish; price FISH—There has been a good demand for Codfish; prices are steady and well aus ained; askes of 3000 quis trand Hank at \$2,62ja;2.7c; Bay of Fundy, arge, \$2,753; 1500 quis Bank Quero, \$2,50; Bay Chaleur, \$2,2,2½, small, \$6,22a,7.5 per di, loose; Hake were dull last week, and seld at \$1, but have since improved; 900 qtis sold at \$1,05½ and sales subthave since improved; 900 qtis sold at \$1,05½ and sales subthave since improved; 900 qtis sold at \$1,05½ and sales subthave since improved; 900 qtis sold at \$1,05½, and sales subthave since improved; 900 qtis sold at \$1,05½ and sales and \$200 gals bleached do \$126, cash; Winder at \$1,05%, \$1,000 qtis \$1,0

Mackerel are also higher; asless of No 3 at 4,674.55, in bond; and No 2 at 9.95.50 per hi, duty pnd; sales of Alewives at \$\inspeces\$; pickled Herrings 3,75 per bl, cash.

HAY—There is a fair demand for shipment; Eastern pressed is selling at 1°,5 all per ton, cash.

HIDES—The market continues firm, and but few in first bands; sales of 340° Trusillo at 126; 700 Buseon Ayres, average 33 lbs, at about 12:c: 500 Western wet salted, to go to Philadelphia, at 5c per lb; II bales Calcutta Cow, slaughtered, 1,40 each, 6 mos; of a cargo of 9000 Rio Grande, at Ralem, 7000 sold at short 14c; the balance held at 14ic per lb, 6 mos; and of a cargo of 5000 do, average 22 lbs, reported last week, 3500 were resold at 14ic per lb, liess 4 per cent for cash.

HOPS—The demand is zood, and but were few in the

less 1 per cent for cash.

HOPS—The demand is good, and but very few in the market; prices have advanced; sales to the trade at 20c per lb, cash.

LEATHER—Steady sales of sole at quoted rates.

LEATHER—Steady sales of sole at quoted rates.

LIME—Sales of Rockland at 70c per cask, cash.

METALS—Sales of sheathing Copper at Rokačic; English and American yellow sheathing metal 18a:70 per 10, 6 mos; Old Copper is acarce, and would brine 19c nearly to the cash; not much doing in Iron; Scotch Fig is selling in sall lots from store at 22,0, and from vessel at 21,50 per 100 for Gartsherrie brand, 6 mos; Bar Iron is firmer, in con sequence of an advance of 2s 6d a 5s per to in England; Nails are in moderate demand at 3jc per 10, 6 mos; Lead is held as last quoted, but we hear of but few recent operations; too pigs sold on private terms; sheet Lead is in demand at 4fc, and Fipe do as 5c per ib, cash; sales of 850 slats Revelly Tin at 18jc per 1b, 6 mos.

MOLASSFS—The market has been rather quiet since our last, but the stock is small, and prices are firm; small sales of Cuba sweet at \$4a25c, none now in first hands; 100 hbds. Cienfueges Muscovado at 27a25c; 300 do Surman sweet, for retailing, at \$4a26c, per 2g, 4, 6 mos; in distilling qualities there have been sales of 75 hbds Cuba sour at 21jc; 150 hbds Surinam 2c per gal, 8 mos.

OIL—Linsced is rather declining; some sales of Ameri-

a cargo of 350 ands do at 214c; 150 hhds Surinam 25c per gal, 6 mes.

OIL—Linsced is rather declining; some sales of American at 78c, bot now may be bought at 7c; 10 casks Dutch sold at 83c per gal, cash, market closing with rather more firmness; 10; 100 gale American taken, for a Western market on private terms; Lard Oil is in active demand, with 1-rge sales; No 1 at 62a65c, and extra at 72a65c; Oilve in casks in moderate request at 95c per gal, 6 mos; 8pc m is in good demand at ateasty prices; sales of Winter unbleached at 1,25a1,37; do bleached 1,30a1,32; Spring and Fall 1,18a1,23; crude 1,25; Whale crudes 58c; refine defan65c per gal, cash.

PROVISIONS—Prime Pork is not in much request; occasional sales are made at 8,50 per bl; mess is un fair demand at 11.5 a12; clear 13a13,50; extra clear § 4 per bbl, 4 mos; Becfis pleint and dult; Western mess is ac ling at 19; Esstern \$9 per bl, 4 mos; Lard is in fair demand at 17a8c; Hams 7a8c per ho, according to quality, 4 mos; good Butter is in demand, and sells readily at 17a18c; per bl, cash; ordinary is dult; Chress is in fair demand at quoted rates.

RICE—Sales are making to the trade, in lots, at 33a4c;— RICE—Sales are making to the trade, in lots, at 3ja4c;— 160 casks for export at 3,a3;c per lb, 6 mos. 16 LT—The market is rather dull; a cargo of Fortune Is-land sold at 206i, per had, cash; a cargo of Turk's Island deliverable at an Eastern port, on private terms. deliverable at an Éastern port, on private terms.

**BUG AR—The demand for floa Singars has been moderat
without change in prices: sairs of 46 bas Cuba brow,
common, at étable; 300 do fair to good at éja7je; per ib,
most in Moscovadoes there have been sales of 120 hids Cibe at 51a5je; 2: do Porto Rico, 6je per ib, 6 mos; the East
Scotton Enfaing Company have reduced their prices to 5
for loaf, and 8je per ib for powdered and crushed. TALLOW-Small sales of rendered at 74a7ic per 1b.

WOOL.—The market is firm for all kinds; sales of do nestic fleece to the extent of \$5,000 lbs, within the range or quotations; foreign is in demand, and several hundred bale lave been taken on private terms.

[BY HORATIO HARRIS & CO.] -40 casks damaged, \$3 a 3 05 per 100 lbs, cash. INV V. E. WHITE.

Real Estate.—The three story brick dwelling house Charter street, on the corner of Phipps Place, \$35

A fashionable wedding took place at the state of that the wedding pressure week, and it is stated that the wedding pressure week, and it is stated that the wedding pressure were valued at a state of the bride received were valued at a state of th

Act; it would fring a corporate per oi, cann.

Grain-Cern has arrived pretty freely the past week, as prices are a little lower; soles of white at 66 office new feet; yellow 68 of 69 of 90 of

abeth and tan advance of about 25 cents per hundred. 1

\$6.00. Good, from \$8.25 a \$5.75. Fair, \$0.00 a \$5.00 to for for, from \$3.00 a \$4.00. Working Cattle and Cow. Hibes, green, \$5,00.

ally dull this week, which was increased today is pleasant weather. Offered, 2000 lierced, 2000 lierced, remainder this State, 120 town and Cairon, or and Laubos, prices scarcely equal to the con-sales of good retailing qui-s of fleef as lower of that up to 7.50, which is the top of the market. Cairon dull; sales from 2ma5; Sheep and Lambs Sheep at from 1,128-4,55, and Lambs at 1e3.50 100 head; also 300 fleeves left over; Cows and sold.

SALE OF STOCKS. [AT THE BROKERS' BOARD.] be in look sion experient try. ing.

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would show the keres one passis maddle such there where the potis only efficient time be faduty tution must be from met.

[On Thursday.] 13 shares Northern RR 25 do Boston and Maine RR # 60 d 1054 a Phila, V * 15 d 31 a * 30 d b 30 d 31 a b 150

\$20 0 Rutla: d RR Bon \$7200 Sullivan & R Bon 78] a NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Dec. 2. [For the we

40 j n b 30 d

do Ogdensburg RR

Pointees, pk. 20225 Onions, dz.bush 25 @ Cabbage, doz. 275 Heets, bush. 25 @ Mar Squashes. 224 Beans, P bus. 1.50 @ Turnips, per bush. 57 & 40 VEGETABLES. FRUIT.

Cranberries, bu 2.00@2.50 | Oranges, # box.
Shelibarks, bu 1.25@1 50 | Lemons, # box.
Apples, dried, fb 7 @ 8 | Figs, # R...... [Wholesale Prices inside Quincy Market.] BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c. Mess Beef #bi,
cash price. .10.00@11.50
Navy Mess, bl. 9.00@ 9.50
Nory Mess, bl. 9.00@ 9.50
Pork, Boston,
ex cl, # bbi, @16.07
Beaton clear. .14.50@15.00
Do Clear. .18.50@14.00

Do Clear. .18.50@14.00

Tongues, # bl. 20.00

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS FRUIT ANDEGETAB VLES.

B Ayres, dry h... 134@14 African, # h... 12 @ Persam, d. a. h... 210 Kalcatta Cow, g. salt. ea... 1. on 214 Kisughter gr'a, h... 5 26 5 bo. dry.... 85 26 1 HAY.

.. 65 @70 LEATUER.

Retail Prices.

Mustard, brown, \$\psi\$ bush. \$\cdots\$ \$\text{white}. \$\times\$ \$0.062.50 \\
H \text{white}. \$\times\$ \$0.062.50 \\
H \text{Emp, \$\psi\$ bush. \$\times\$ \$0.062.55 \\
O \text{Canary} \$\times\$ \$\times\$ \$0.062.55 \\
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Clover, white... &
Lucerne, or... 256
French ... 256
Timothy, Berds
Grass & bush 3.0063
Red Top, bush ... 81
u a South ... 55
Orch'd Grass ... 62
Seed Wheat, bus ... 63
Whiter By... 41.051

regather in the state of the st

IITON MARKET. THURSDAY, December ! ughman, on Friday morning, at] et, of all sorts. Beef Cuttle all sold about 25 cents per hundred. See, 25 a 95,75. Fair, \$1.00 a 95,00. In ,00. Working Cuttle and Cows and and.

I amile 6 or 7000 at market, all arket. Prices, slightly reduced, man

GE CATTLE MARKET. Wednesday, December 4.

Tallow 85 50. (Men., 954, 68, 85 a 100. -816, 24, 30 n 36. 10; two years old, \$10, 14 a 18; wh if 5 a 6c. vectry an end, if 5 a 6c. vectry and end, end thee, whet s active, good Cattle and thee, y at fair prices, early all sold. 200 cs high prices.

the Fitchburg Railroad, and 41 are id Railroad, loaded with Cattle, Shep Fowls.

ALE OF STOCKS. THE BROKERS' BOARD.] [On Thursday.] n RR nd Maine RR Central RR ny RR

sington and Baltimore RR 3 b 30 d 314 a b 15 d . 105 a 16 b 30 d 354 a 18 b 7 d 18 b 6 m 18 404 a 18

784 47 III. MARKET, Dec. 2. (For the week)

PROVISIONS.

26 at 22 | Hanne, West., # lb 6 at Lard, best., # lb ... 6 bo., West., keg., g lb 7 at Vest., g lb ... 8 at Land, best., # lb ... 8 at Land, best., # lb ... 8 at Land, best., he lb ... 8 at Land, g lb ... 8 at Land, g lb ... 8 at Land, g lb ... 4 at Lan PROVISIONS.

VEGETABLES. 20ar 75 Onions, dz. bunh 25 @ 10 Onions, dz. b FRUIT. FRUIT.

005/2.50 Oranges, P box.
25/1/1 50 Lemons, P box.
7 m 8 Figs, P B...... 50

ale Prices inside Quincy Market.] EEF, PORK, LARD, &c. 17 0/20 | Cheese, best, ton. . 652 | Cheese, bes UIT ANDEGETAB VLES.

1.50072.00 Ontous,bushel 50.00 1.50022.00 Pickles, & bbl9.000210. S1.25 Pepers, Pbl9.000210 81.25 Mangoes, Pbl. 9.000210 Wholesale Prices 1 HIDES.

154 African, & B. 12 Calcuta Cow, B. 13 W 13 g. silt. ca. . 1.00 Ø1.5 S. 5 Ø S. Do. dry 85 Ø HAY. Eastern present, W tes. (cargo)....10.50@11-Straw, 100 fbs. 00@ HOPS. 1 648, 2d sort..... LIME.

L'Etung, St Geo, co. white ''p.... Do, drst quality...

SEEDS. Retail Prices. Clover, white...

S.000:23.50
2.000:24.52
5 30:24.52
5 20:24.52
6 Crass 9 bush 3.0023.5
Red Top, bush...
Northern...
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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. | taken place since the message at the opening of the last session of Congress. We are at peace the last session of Congress. We are at peace with all nations, and we enjoy in an eminent degree the blessings of that peace, in a prosperous and growing commerce, and in all the forms of amicable national intercourse. The unexampled growth of the country, the present amount of its population, and its ample means of self-protection, assure for it the respect of all nations; while it is trusted that its character for justice, and a regard to the rights of other States, will cause that respect to be readily and cheerfully 1 a d.

A convention was negotiated between the

for facilitating and protecting the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and for other purposes. This instru-ment has since been ratified by the contracting parties, the exchange of ratifications has been effected, and proclamation thereof has been duty

reason to expect that it will be proceeded with characteristic energy, especially when that Government shall have consented to such stipulations with the Government of the United States as may be necessary to impart a feeling of security obligation—these are the duties which we owe to other States, and by the performance of which we best entitle ourselves to like treatment from them; or if that in any case be refused, we can enforce our own rights with justice and a clear conscience.

December form:

In our domestic policy, the Constitution will be my guide; and in questions of doubt, I shall look for its interpretation to the judicial decisions of that tribunal, which was established to expound it, and to the usage of the Government, sanctioned by the acquiescence of the comment, sanctioned by the acquiescence of the comment, sanctioned by the acquiescence of the comment.

pear, however, that that Government entertains

pretence of utility, no honest convergence of pretence of utility, no honest convergence of the convergence

the skill, and invites the capital, which finally enable us to produce the article much cheaper than it could have been produced from abroad, thereby benefiting both the producer and the consumer at home. The consequence of this is that the artisan and the agriculturist are brought together, each affords a ready market for the produce of the other, the whole country becomes prosperous, and the bility to produce every accessary of life renders us independent in war as well as in peace. well as in peace.

A high tariff can never be permanent. It will cause dissatisfaction, and will be changed. It excludes competition, and thereby invites the investment of capital in manufactures to such excess, that when changed it brings distress, bankrupter, and ruin, upon all who have been misled by its faithless protection. What the manufacturer wants is uniformity and permanency, that he may feel a confidence that he is not to be ruined by sudden changes. But to make a tariff uniform and permanent, it is not only necessary that the law should not be altered, but that the duty should not fluctuate. To effect this, all duties should be specific, wherever the nature of the article is such as to admit of it. Ad valorem duties fluctuate with the price, and offer strong temptations to fraud and perjury. Specific duties, on the contrary, are equal and uniform in all ports, and at all times, and offer a strong inducement to the importer to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that than upon ene of inferior quality. offer a strong inducement to the importer to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that, than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue, making such dis-crimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home produccrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is also important that an unfortunate provision in the present tariff, which imposes a much higher duty upon the raw material that enters into our manufactures than upon the manufactured article, should be remedied.

The papers accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will disclose frauds attempted upon the revenue, in variety and amount

mpted upon the revenue, in variety and amount o great, as to justify the conclusion that it is mpossible, under any system of advalorem du-ies levied upon the foreign cost or value of the article, to secure an honest observance and an affectual administration of the laws. The frauffectual administration of the laws. The frau-lulent devices to evade the law, which have been defectual administration of the laws. The fraudient devices to evade the law, which have been detected by the vigilance of the appraisers, leave no room to doubt that similar impositions not discovered, to a large amount, have been successfully practised since the enactment of the law now in force. This state of things has already had a prejudicial influence upon those engaged in foreign commerce. It has a tendency to drive the hausest trader from the business of importing, and to throw that important branch of employment into the hands of unscrupulous and dishonest men, who are alike regardless of law and the obligations of an oath. By these means the plain intentions of Congress, as expressed in the law, are daily defeated. Every motive of policy and duty, therefore, impel me to ask the carnest attention of Congress to this subject. If Congress should deem it unwise to attempt any important changes in the system of levying duties at this session, it will become indispensable to the protection of the proposed object.

The nary continues to give protection to our commerce and other national interests in the different equadrons, and of the respects of the globe, and, with the exception of a single steamer on the Northera lakes, the vessels in commission are distributed in six different equadrons.

The report of the head of that department will exhibit the services of these squadrons, and of the several vessels employed in each during the past year. It is a source of gratification that, while they have been constantly prepared for any hostile emergency, they have everywhere met with the respect and courtesy due as well to the distinct of the response to this subject. If Congress should been it unwise to attempt any important changes in the system of levying duties at this session, it will become indispensable to the protection of the proposed object.

The nary continues to give protection to our commerce and other national approbation of the proposed object.

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kernee to convert this precious metal into available faults. This discount upon their hard carreings is a heavy tax, and every effort should be made by the Government to relieve them from to great a burden.

More than three-fourths of our population are engaged in the cultivation of the soil. The commercial, manufacturing, and navigating interests are all to a therefore, the most important interest of the nation, and has a just claim to the fostering ears and protection of the Government, so far as they can be extended consistently with the foresting ears and protection of the Government, so far as they can be extended consistently with the foresting ears and protection of the Government, so far as they can be extended consistently with the foresting ears and protecting the comment of the total that it is consistently with the foresting ears and protecting the comment of the transition of the present consistently with the foresting that the sould be consistently with the foresting that the sould also be made for the employment of a competent of the consistent of the consistently with the foresting that the sould also be made for the employment of a competent interest of the training that the sould also be made for the employment of a competent interest of the sould also be required to examine and properties, and their adaptation to meful purposes. He should also be required to examine and properties, and their adaptation to meful purposes. He should also be required to examine and properties, and their adaptation to meful purposes. He should also be required to examine and properties, and their adaptation to meful purposes. He should also be required to examine and properties, and their adaptation to meful purposes, He should also be required to examine and properties, and their adaptation to meful purposes. He should also be required to examine and properties, and their adaptation to meful purposes. He should also be required to examine and properties, and their adaptation to meful purposes the properties and

million seventy-five thousand nine hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-nine cents (\$8,075,986 39) must be provided for within the next two fiscal years. It is most desirable that these accraing demands should be met without resorting to new loans.

All experience has demonstrated the wisdom and pelicy of raising a large portion of revenue for the support of Government from duties on goods imported. The power to lay these duties is unquestionable, and its caief object, of course, is to replenish the treasury. But if, in doing this, an incidental advantage may be gained by encouraging the industry of our own citizens, it is our duty to avail ourselves of that advantage.

A duty laid upon an article which cannot be produced in this country—such as tea or coffee—adds to the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly paid by the consumer. But a duty laid upon an article which may be produced here, stimulates the skill and industry of our own country to produce the same article, which is brought into the market in competition with the oreign article, and the importer is thus competed to reduce his price to that at which the domestic article can be so d, thereby throwing a part of t.e duty upon the produced from abroad, when the could have been made by authority of these have not been perfected, others have been revoked, and some are believed to be fradulent. But until they shall have been judicially investigated, they will continue to retard the settlement and improvement of the country. I, therefore, respectfully recommend that provision be made by law, for the appointment.

I also beg leave to call your attention to the propriety of extending, at an early day, our system of lund laws, with such modifications as may be necessary over the State of California and the territories of Utah and laws, with such modifications as may be necessary over the State of California and the territories of Utah and laws, with such modifications as may be necessary over the State of California will, of ourse, form an exception

against combinations of capitalists to obtain monopolies.

The annexation of Texas and the acquisition of California and New Mexico, have given increased importance to our Indian relations. The various tribes brought under our jurisdiction by these enlargements of our boundaries, are estimated to embrace a population of one hundred and twenty-four thousand.

and twenty-four thousand.

1801ars, &c.

Texas is New Mexico are surrounded by powerful tribes of Indians, who are a source of constant terror and annoyance to the inhabitants. Separating into small predatory bands, and always mounted, they overrun the country, devastating farms, destroying crops, driving off whole berds of cattle, and occasionally murdering the inhabitants or carrying them into captivity. The great roads leading into the country are infested with them, whereby travelling is rendered extremely dangerous, and immigration is almost entirely arrested. The Mexican frontier, which, by the 11th article of the treaty of Gandalupe Hidalgo, we are bound to protect against the Inby the 11th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hiddley, we are bound to protect against the Indians within our border, is exposed to these incursions equally with our own. The military force stationed in that country (although forming a large proportion of the army) is represented as entirely inadequate to our own protection and the fulfilment of our treaty scipulations with Mexico. The principal deficiency is in cavalry, and I recommend that Congress should, at as early a period, as practicable, provide for the raising of one or more regiments of mounted men. For further suggestions on this subject, and others connected with our domestic interests, and the defence of our frontier, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Secretary of War.

I commend also to your favorable consideration the suggestion contained in the last mentioned

the suggestion contained in the last mentioned report, and in the letter of the general-in-chief, relative to the establishment of an asylum for the relief of disabled and destitute soldiers. This subject appeals so strongly to your sympa-thies that it would be superfluous in me to say anything more, than barely to express my cordial approbation of the proposed object.

dred and forty thousand and eighteen dollars and five cents.

I am happy to find that the fiscal condition of the Department is such as to justify the Postmaster General in recommending the reduction of our iniand letter postage to three cents the single letter when prepaid, and five cents when not prepaid. He also recommends that the prepaid rate shall be reduced to two cent whenever the revenues of the Department, after the reduction, shall exceed its expenditures by more than five per cent. for two consecutive years; that the postage upon California and other letters sent by our ocean steamers shall be much reduced; and that the rates of postage on newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed matter shall be modified, and some reduction thereon made.

It cannot be doubt, I that the proposed reductions

and other printed matter shall be modified, and some reduction thereon made.

It cannot be doubt. I that the proposed reductions will, for the present, diminish the revenues of the Department. It is believed that the deticiency, after the surplus already accumulated shall be exhausted, may be almost wholly met, either by abolishing the existing privileges of sending free matter through the mails, or by paying out of the Treasury to the Post Office Department a sum equivalent to the postage of which it is deprived by such privileges. The last is supposed to be the preferable mode, and will, if not entirely, so nearly supply that deficiency as to make any further appropriation that may be found necessary so inconsiderable as to form no obstacle to the proposed reductions.

Internal Internal Internal Entherity of Congress to

I entertain no doubt of the authority of Congress to make appropriations for leading objects in that class of public works comprising what are usually called works of internal improvement. This authority I suppose to be derived-chiefly from the power of regulating commerce with foreign nations, and among the States, and the power of laying and collecting imposts. Where commerce is to be carried on, and imposts collected, there must be ports and harbors, os well as wharves and custom-houses. If ships, haden with valuable cargoes, approach the shore, or sail along the coast, light houses are necessary at suitable points for the protection of life and property. Other facilities and securities for commerce and navigation are hardly less important; and those clauses of the Constitution, therefore, to which I have referred, have received from the origin of the Government a liberal and beneficial-construction. Not only have lighthouses, buoys, and beacons been established, and floating lights maintend, but harbors have been cleared and improved, piers constructed, and even break waters for the safety of shipping, and sea walls to protect harbors from being filled up, and rendered useless, by the action of the construction of the Constitution appears the more reasonable from the consideration, that if these works, of such evident importance and utility, are not to be accomplished by Congress, they cannot be accomplished at all.

By the adoption of the Constitution the several States voluntarily partied with the power of collecting duties of impost in their own ports: and it is not to be expected that they should raise money, by internal taxation, direct or indirect, for the benefit of that commerce, the revenues derived from which do not, either in whole or in parts; go into their own ternal taxation, direct or indirect, for the benefit of that commerce, the revenues derived from which do not, either in whole or in parts; go into their own ternal taxation, direct or indirect, for the benefit of that commerce, the reven

instity is now offered to those wishing to purchase a Farm.

The blieve they were necessary to allay asperities and animosities that were rapidly alienating one section of the country from another, and destroying those fraternal sentiments which are the strongest supports of the Constitution. They were adopted in the spirit of conciliation, and for the purpose of conciliation. I believe that a great majority of our fellow citizens sympathize in that spirit, and that purpose, and in the main approve, and are prepared, in all respects, to sustain these enactments.

I cannot doubt that the American people, bound together by kindred blood and common traditions, still cherish a paramount regard for the Union of their fathers; and that they are ready to rebuke any attempt to violate its integrity, to disturb the compromises on which it is based, or to resist the laws which have been enacted under its authority.

In the spirit of the Constitution of the main approve, and are prepared, in all respects, to sustain these enactments.

I cannot doubt that the American people, bound together by kindred blood and common traditions, still cherish a paramount regard for the Union of their fathers; and that they are ready to rebuke any attempt to violate its integrities. The terms will be made easy to the purchase.

For farrher particulars inquire of the Subscriber, Not. 29 and the commissioned Officers of the war with Mexico-with Mexico-with Science with Mexico-with Science with Science on the subscriber, Science and the science of the science of the war with Science with Science

reach, as the legislation which disposed of them was, in its character, final and irrevocable. It may be presumed from the opposition which they all encountered, that none of those measures was free from imperfections, but in their mutual dependence and connexion they formed a system of compromise, the most conclitatory, and best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions.

For this reason I recommend ware adherence. For this reason I recommend your adherence to the adjustment established by those measures.

until time and experience shall den necessity of further legislation to guard against

necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse.

By that adjustment we have been rescued from the wide and boundless agitation that surrounded us, and have a firm, distinct, and legal ground to rest upon. And the occasion, I trust, will justify me in exhorting my countrymen to rally upon and maintain that ground as the best, if not the only means of restoring peace and quiet to the country, and maintaining inviolate the integrity of the Union.

And now, feilow-citizens, I cannot bring this communication to a close without invoking you

annunication to a close without invoking you join me in humble and devout thanks to the reat Ruler of nations, for the multiplied bless-

Great Ruler of nations, for the multiplied blessings which he has graciously bestowed upon us. His hand, so often visible in our preservation, has stayed the pestilence, saved us from foreign wars and domestic disturbances, and scattered plenty throughout the land.

Our liberties, religious and civil, have been maintained; the fountains of knowledge have all been kept open, and means of happiness widely spread and generally enjoyed, greater than have fallen to the lot of any other nation. And, while deeply penetrated with gratitude for the past, let us hope that his all-wise Providence will so guide our counsels, as that they shall result in giving satisfaction to our constituents, securing the peace of the country, and adding new strength to the united Government under which we live.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 2d, 1850.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hay Cutters Of every description and at prices to suit. Abo.—
Sanage Machines.

"Mest Cutters.
Coin Mills and Corn Crackers.
Cattle Tree and Chains of all kinds at the lowest prices. For sale wholesale and retail by JOSEPH BRS: K & SON,
New England Agricultural W archiuse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market street.

Valuable Farm near the New 'City'

OF LAWRENCE, MASS., FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale a fine Farm, containing about 70 acres, suitably divided into Tilisee, Mowing, Pasturf and Woodland. It lays all in one body, on the main road in Haverhill to Lawrence, and is a part to receive the first premium on Farms, and the highest premium on Farms, and the highest premium on Farms, and the highest premium of the claimed Meadows, from the Essex Agricult vial Society, two years since. A larger or less number of Acres will be sold as may be desired, and possessing yen immediately.

There is on the place a good two story frame house and a good Barn—a good will of water, a fine Vogetable Garden, and a large number of valuable Grafted Fruit Trees. It is situated in Methuese. Essex County, 2 miles from the virilinge, 2 miles from Lawrence city, 5 miles from Haverhill and 25 miles from Bases. To a person wishing to bi-sin a first-rate markes or milk Farm; in the vicinity of several good Markes, the present offers a rare chance. One half of the purchase money may remain permanently on mortague if desired, and the payment of the remaining half made easy.

For further particulars, apply personally, or by letter, to

For further particulars, apply personally, or by letter, to Leverett Bradley, on the premises, Brickett Bradley, West diaverbill, Mass, or to the Subscriber at the Haverbill Insurance Office where a plan of these and the adjoining premises, may be seen.

T. M. HAYES.

HAYES.

Farm for Sale.

A small Farm for sale in Mansfield, County of B-istol, containing about Fifty onces, well divided into M-wang, Pasturates, and Tilage land, with about Fifty young Apple Trees of grafted fruit, many of which have borne this var. As-tile-west words the containing and Tilage land. When house, all in grant later as a two story House, Barn, forty-two by thirty, a W-ond-house, Chaise and Weron house, all in grant let a see a second with the containing the second property. Said Farm lies on a good road much traveled, within one and a half mises of five Neet no Houses, quarter of a mile from a Gris Willi and a School, two mile-from the Mausfield Depot, and two miles from the Foxborough Depot. Pro firsther particulars inquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

Ma-afield, Dec. 7.

A Valuable Parin situated in the North part of Westford, about 9 miles from Lowell, one mile from Stony Brook Raifroad. Said Farm contains one hundred scree of Land, suitably divided into Mowing, Pasturing, &c. There is one of the best Farms for raising Pruit. There are a large number of Trees just commented bearing. There was the present Scason about three hundred barries of Apples. The Buldings are, a Dwellinghouse, 2 flarms, sheds, Apple and Vinegar-house. It is well watered at the House and Barns. The location is pleasant, within fifty rods of School. An excellent opportunity is now officed to those wishing to purchase a Farm. Terms made easy.

For further particulars inquire of the Subscriber.

Westford, Nov. 30. 31

Valuable Mills for Sale.

THE Undersigned wishing to retire from business, offers for sale his Mills. Two Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c.,

For particulars, inquire of Abner Parker, of the Boston and Southboro' Express.
Southboro', Oct. 19. 3w nov30

Public Notice.

BUTH T. POUROY, my wife, having, without cause, descrited my house and refused to accept the reasonable provision which I have been disposed to make for her. I hereby give notice to all persons that I shall not pay any debts of the reatmenting from this date. Charlestowa, Nav. 18, 1850. JESSE FOMROY.

Pear Pomace.

FEW BAGS of Pe r Pomace, in good condition, for sale by BUGGLES, NOURS, M S IN & CO, nov23 over Quincy Market, fraction.

Hair Work and Comb Store.

WM. FRATE, 16. Hanover Street, Roston, Watch-Makker and Jewelley and deader in Golf and Silver Watches, a lewelly, thocks and Time-Pieces, Gold, Silver and Steep Jewelly, thocks and Time-Pieces, Gold, Silver and Steep Jewelly, thocks and Time-Pieces, Gold, Silver and Steep Jewelley, Steep Steel and Horn combs, thair Brushes, with a possess silver, Shell and Horn combs, thair Brushes, with a possess of the second through the Golf Regulater, with a second second to the second second

Is thereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed administrato to the Estate of Perrish Co-OLIDGE, late of Framingham, in the County of Middlesex, Blacksmith deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. 3d persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceases, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said extate, are called upon to make payment to WARKEN NIXON, Adm'r. Framingham, Nov. 19, 1859.

Middlesex, ss. To the Heirs at Law and all

Middlesex, is. To the Heirs at Law and all others interested in the estate of Sievall Stearns, late of Billerica, in and county, Enquire, deceased, intestate, Greeting.

White EAS, Obed Stearns, of Bedford, in said County, Administrator on the Esta e of said deceased, has presented for all wanter to the Judge of Probate of said county the flost account of his administration us on the estate of the Field deceased, a d also an account of his claims as a credit of the county, and for said County, on the section thereof:

No art berefy notified to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Cambridge, in, and for said County, on the second Toesday of January next, to show cause, if any you have, against the allowance of the sum.

By order of the Judge of Probate, dated at Cambridge, this nineteenth day of November, A. D., 1850.

Is hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator to the Estate of DANID HEARD, Jac., late of Holliston, in the County of Middlesex, Book Binder, deceased, interacte, and has taken upon himself that trust y giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

DANID HEARD, Ad'mr.

Wayland, Nov. 19th, 1860. Sw. heard of the Subscriber of the Subs

Farm for Sale.

A valuable Farm in South Reading, situated on Lowell Street, about five induces walk from the contemphated vepet of the South Reading Branch Railroad, and about the south and the south Reading South Farm contains about fourteen acres of excellent land in a good state of cultivation, capable of keeping two cows and a horse, and is suitably divided into Mowing, Pasturing and Tillage, and is well watered and feaced, with an Orchard of about thirty Fruit Trees in a good house by story high, containing five rooms, and a Well of never-failing water, a Wood-shed thirty feet by fourteen, a good Barn twenty four feet require. The buildings are in good repair. Soid Farm is situated within thirty rods of a good district School that keeps the ye r round, and within a mile of an excellent High School.

For further particulars inquire of the Subscriber,
South Reading, Nov. 23.

South Reading, Nov. 23.

Farm for Sale in Reading. A good Farm, con-isting of about thirty acres of 1 and, well divided the increase acres of 1 and, well divided the increase over 106 Apple Trees, of cheice var eties, also Pear and Cherry Trees, all in bearing condition. A good Farm House, Barn, Shop, and outbuildings: a never-failing well of soft water, and Wood enough to supply a family.

Apply to CALVIN NICHOLS, Executor, Sou h Reading, or to OLIVER PEABODY, Reading

Stock for Sale and Store to Let, N a pleasant country town about 20 miles from floaton.

The Stock is in good order, containing the neural variety of Dry Goods and Groceries. The Store e-stains a good re-utetion and is doing a good business. The above offers a rare chance to a young man with a small capital—address W. C., Box 1543 Boston F. O.

A Farm for Sale.

A Farm situated in the centre of Actor containing about one hundred actes of land divided into Mowing, Pasturing and Wood-land. A good two-story House, 2 Barns, Wood-shed and Chane-Uouse on the premiers. Also, good Orcharding in a bearing atter and a yong Orchard intely set out, and land of excellent quality, all of which will be so of for a fair price and possession given immediately. session given immediately.

For further particulars, inquire of SIMON 8. DAVIS of
Boston, 6 and 8 Summer atreet, or of DANIEL WETH-ERREE 24, of Acton.

Acton, Nov. 16, 1850.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

One of the most valuable Farms in Northbore', situated in the westerly part of axid town, about \$6 miles from Worcester, and about \$1 miles from the centre of Northbore', containing 162 acres of excellent Land, under a good state of cuttivation—with a large and convenient two story. Dwelling House; a Barn, nearly use, with a Cellar under the same; a continual stream of pure water, from a never-failing apring, is conveyed by pines to the house and barn-yarded. There is a good A pule Orchard of grafted Fruit. Also, Peaches of the best kinde. 50 acres of the above Firm is a valuable growth of Wood.

The shove gatate will be sold very low. Terms of payment made easy, so as to suit any reasonable man.

For further puriculars, apply to the Subscriber, at Northboro', Oct. 26.

WM. P. TENNY & CO. CARPET HALL,

CARPET HALL,

Over Maine Railroad Depot, Haymarket Square,

ARE receiving from manufacturers their stock of Goods for the Fall Trade, and would invite the attention of buyers to an inspection of the same previous to making their purchases. Our assortment is larger than it has ever been before, and embraces in part—
English Velvet Tape-try and Brossels Carpeting,

Bot three-ply superfine and fine ingrain do,
Best American Velvet Tapestry and Brossels do,
Lowell three ply super and extra fine ingrain do,
Thompsonville do do do do,
Taple ville superfine, ex. fine and fine do
Low priced Woolen, Cotton & Wool & Cotton do,
Taplestri, Brussels and Damask Stale
Venetum, Wool and Cotton do do,
Painted Floor Clothe (all widths, in sheets and marrow

200 Dosen Catcle Ties just received per Ship Parlia-Cattle. The above are offered very low at the Quincy Hall Agr cultural Warehouse, by nov2 RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO. Yankee Corn Shellers.

UST received a large empty of these favorite shellers. Having recently improved these machines in sequenting the corn from the cob, we are now emabled to offer the most perfect article in the market. For sale, whole-sale or retaily, by RUGIL'SA, NO.RSE, MASON & CO. At the Quincy Hall Agricultural Warehouse, (over the market.)

The state of the register of t

made.
In addition to the stipulations contained in this

cool the councer that that Government entertains equally binds of the people, and the continuous to some of the stipulations which the parties concerned in the project of the railroad deem necess-ry for their protection and security. Further consideration, it is to be hoped, or some modification of terms, may yet reconcile the differences existing between the two Governments in this respect.

Fresh instructions have recently been given to the Minister of the United States in Mexico, who abolity.

million seventy-five thousand nine hundred and bodies of land in that State are claimed under eighty-six dollars and fifty-nine cents (\$5,075,986 grants said to have been made by authority of and fifty-three dollars and forty-three cents—leaving are regarded by me as a settlement, in principle

and fifty-three dollars and forty-three cents—leaving a balance of revenue over expenditures of three hundred and forty thousand and eighteen dollars and live cents.

I am happy to find that the fiscal condition of the Department is such as to justify the Postmaster General Control of the C

mend that you make such provisions for obtaining the same as in your wisdom you may deem proper.

Acts or THE LAST SESSION.

The act passed at your last session, making certain propositions to Texas for settling the disputed boundary between that State and the Territory of New Mexico, was, immediately on its passage, transmitted by express to the Governor of Texas, to be laid by him before the General Assembly for its agreement thereto. Its receipt was duly acknowledged, but no official information has yet been received of the action of the General Assembly thereon; it may, however, be very soon expected, as, by the terms of the propositions submitted, they were to have been acted upon on or before the first day of the present monta.

It was hardly to have been expected that the series of measures passed at your last session, with the view of healing the sectional differences which had aprung from the alavery and territorial questions, should at once have realized their beneficent purpose. All mutual concession in the nature of a compromise must necessarily be nuwleome to men of extreme opinions.

And though without such concessions our Constitution could not have been formed, and cannot be permanently sustained, yet we have seen them made the subject of bitter controversy in both sections of the Kepublic. It required many months of discussion and deliberation to secure the concurrence of a majority of Congress in their favor. It would be strange if they had been received with immediate approbation by people and States, prejudiced and heated by the exciting controversies of their representatives. I believe those measures to have been required by the circumstances and condition of the country.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

Being studiently called, in the midst of the last session of Congress, by a painful dispensation of Divine Providence, to the responsible station which I now hold, i contented myself with such communications to the Legislature as the exigency of the moment scenned to require. The country was shrouted in mourning for the loss of its venerated Chief Magistrate, and all hearts were penetrated with grief. Neither the time nor the occasion appeared to require or to justior the occasion appeared to require or to justify, on my part, any general expression of politi-cal opinions, or any announcement of the principies which would govern me in the discharge of the duties to the performance of which I had been so unexpectedly called. I trust, therefore, that it may not be deemed inappropriate, if I avail myself of this opportunity of the re-assem-bing of Congress to make known my sentiments, has gengeal manner in research to the con-

arising from their necessary and unavoidable relations; which rights and duties there is no

arising from their necessary and unavoidable relations; which rights and duties there is no common human authority to protect and enforce. Still, they are rights and duties, binding in morals, in conscience, and in honor, although there is no tribunal to which an injured party can appeal but the disinterested judgment of mankind, and altimately the arbitrament of the swort.

Among the acknowledged rights of nations is that, which each possesses of establishing that form of government which it may deem most conductive to the happiness and prospecity of its own citizens; of changing that form, as circumstances may require; and of managing its internal affairs according to its own will. The people of the United States claim this right for themselves, and they readily concede it to others. Hence it becomes an imperative duty not to interfere in the government or internal policy of other handous; and, although we may sympathize with the unfortunate or the oppressed, every where, in their struggles for freedom, our principles forbid us from taking any part in such foreign contests. We make no wars to promote or to prevent successions to thrones; to maintain any theory of a balance of power; or to suppress the actual government which any country chooses to establish for itself. We instigate no revolutions, nor suffer any hostile military expeditions to be fitted out in the United States have undertaken the connexion of the two ceeans, through the United States and Great Britain, of the 19th of April Issa, those referred to, being now in operation, it is to be hoped that the guaranties which it work with all practicable expedition. It is obvious that this result would be indefinitely postponed, if any other than peaceful measures, for the purpose of harmonizing conflicting claims to reritory in that quarter, should be indefinitely soft the purpose of harmonizing conflicting claims to reiritory in that quarter, should be indefinitely forestment, which has be requisite for this obvertiment and that of Nicaragua, but, it tion of business between the two counters have undertaken to invade the territory or provinces of a friendly nation. The great law of morality ought to have a national, as well as a personal and individual application. We should act towards other nations as we wish them to act towards us; and justice and conscience should form the rule of conduct between governments, instead of mere nower, self-interest, or the desire of aggrandize-nower, self-interest, or the desire of aggrandize-nower and the self-interest of the United States have undertaken the connexion of the two oceans by means of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, undertaken the connexion of the two oceans by means of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, undertaken the connexion of the two oceans by means of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, undertaken the connexion of the two oceans by means of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, undertaken the connexion of the United States have undertaken the connexion of the United

s of that tribunat, which was established to and it, and to the usage of the Govern-t, sanctioned by the acquiescence of the coun-l regard all its provisions as equally bind-lin at its parts it is the will of the people, ressed in the most solemn form, and the con-ated authorities are but agents to carry that will into effect. Every power which it has grant-ed is to be exercised for the public good; but no nce of utility, no honest conviction, even, of

that to the utmost of my ability, and to the extent of the power vested in me, I shall at all times, and in all places, take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In the discharge of this duty, solemnly imposed upon me by the Constitution, and by my oath of office, I shall shrink from no responsibility, and shall endeavor to me to events as they may arise, with firmness as well as with prusence and discretion.

The appointing power is one of the most delicate with which the Executive is invested. I regard it as a sacred trust, to be exercised with the sole view of advancing the prosperity and happiness of the people. It shall be my effort to elevate the standard of official employment, by selecting for places of importance individuals fitted for the posts to which they are assigned, lus overtanive a country, with so great a population, and where few persons appointed to office can be known to the appointing power, misface and be known to the appointing power, misface and be known to the appointing power, misface can be known to the appointing power, misface and population, and where few persons appointed to office can be known to the appointing power, misface and principal of the posts of the posts to which they are assigned, lust of the posts to which they are assigned, by their known integrity, talents, and virtues, lust of the posts to which they are assigned, lust of the posts to which they are assigned, lust of the posts to which they are assigned, lust of the posts to which they are assigned, lust of the posts to which they are assigned, lust of the posts to which they are assigned, lust of the posts to which they are assigned, lust of the posts to which they are assigned, lust of the posts to which they are assigned, lust of the posts to which they are assigned, lust of the posts to which they are assigned, lust of the posts to which they are assigned, lust of the posts to which they are assigned, lust of the posts to which they are assigned, lust of the posts to which they are assigned. The post of

hing of Congress to make known my sentiments, in a general manner, in regard to the policy which ought to be pursued by the Government, both in its intersecurse with fareign nations, and in its management and administration of internal affairs.

Nations, like individuals in a state of nature, are equal and independent, possessing certain rights, and owing certain duties to each other, arising from their necessary and unavoidable will come to an understanding.

The company of citizens of the United States

what constitutes identity consists in the trains of the advantage of the latter, and the supposed that the path of a peak of wall, totally unconscious of any obtaining the ground for two years under the path of the advantage of the latter, and the supposed that the path of a peak of the path of the advantage of the latter more valuable than the supposed that the path of the advantage of the latter more valuable than the path of a peak of the path of the path

int for that of the whole coastwise navigation of the United States, and, to a considerable extent also, of foreign commerce. If a ship be lost on the bar at the entrance of a southern port for want of sufficient depth of water, it is very likely to be a northern ship; and if a steamboat be smik in any part of the Mississippi, on account of its channel not having been properly eleared of obstractions, it may be a boat helonging to either of eight or ten States. I may add, as somewhat remarkable, that among all the thirty-one States, there is none that is not, to a greater or a extent, bounded on the ocean, or the Guilf of Mexico or one of the great lakes, or some navigable river. In fulfilling our constitutional duties, fellow-citizens, on this subject, as in carrying into effect al other powers conferred by the Constitution, we should consider ourselves as deliberating and acting for or and the same country, and bear constantly in mint that our regard and our duty are due, not to a partiular part only, but to the whole.

It is not not commencing such others as may seem the wisdom of Congress to be of public and gener importance.

PRIVATE CLAIMS &C.

The difficulties and delays, incident to the setting may be a considered to the setting may be a constant to the setting may be a constant to the setting of the difficulties and delays, incident to the setting may be a constant to the setting may be a considered to the setting may be a constant to the setting may be a constant to the setting may be a constant to such a constant to the setting may be a constant to the setting may be a constant t

CARPETINGS.

Painted Frior Cross (as 8-4 Cotton du; Snglish Printed Bockings, 8-4 Cotton du; Snglish Printed Bockings, 8-4 Cotton du; Siraw Mattings, in variety, Table Oil Cloths (of German and American manufacture); Rugs, Door Mats, Stair Rods, &c. And will be constantly receiving additions as the season advances. Cattle Ties.

BY MARY INVING. "Lovest thou Me more than these 1"

Mother ! hending o'er the cradle Of thy earliest born, Watching till the blue eyes open To the rosy dawn;

Earth's idolatry; L sten to the voice that murmureth, Lovent thou Me !

Nieter ! by the "midnight taper" In his manhood's might; Still for him thine eye to fleaven

Maiden! with a deeper trusting Than a sister's own ; With the allent stars to watch thee, Dreami g-all alone; Freaming of the star that lighteth Earth and Heaven to thee! Start not when another asketh,

est thou Me)" Watcher! by the fainting night bump. O'er a fainter gleam, Flickering on the lips thou lovest-Love's inst carthly beam-

With that last convulsive quivering Comes the Comforter's still whis, er, "Levest thou Me ?" Oh | our hearts by earthly loving

Not to wean from the Creat Was His creature given.

To such harmony,

Lovest thou Me 2"

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

The following interesting reminiscence of overnor Jay, with which we have been favored by a correspondent, is calculated to add to the fame which already hallows that distinguished man, and presents an example which few are too worldly goods to imitate, and none too poor in worldly goods to imitate, and none too rich in good deeds to be indifferent to the honor which a wise observer of such an example would onfer. [Living Age.

REMINISCENCE OF GOVERNOR JOHN JAY.

The memory of the just, mells sweet, and blossoms in the dust.

These lines came forcibly to my mind not long since, when enjoying the company of some friends who had, unexpectedly, joined our fami-ly circle, after many years of absence. The conversation turned to scenes of former days, Among other interesting incidents, one of the

company related the following: "My mother was left a poor widow, with a large family, and ugh not wanting in industry and frugality, it was with difficulty that she could supply their necessities. We resided in Westchester county, few miles from the residence of Governor Jay One day, to her surprise, she received a note from Wm. Jay, (now Judge Jay,) the son of the governor, requesting her to call on him as on as convenient, as he had some pleasant inwas great; 'What can be want of mother! est inquiry. The next difficulty was which was of the most humble character, and also to accompany her. By urging and whiphorse and wagon, they tied the bid ning at a lehorse and wagon, they tied the old mag at a respectful distance from the mansion, and went in. Addressing mother, Mr. Jay said: "My father, before he died, requested to be buried in the plannest manner;" and by so doing," said he, "there will be a saving of about two hundred dollars, which I wish you to give to some poor widow, whom you and your sister shall consider the most worthy, and I want you to get the siloney, and count it out before me now." continued Mr. Jay, 'Mrs. B., my sister and I have selected you, and here is the money,' presenting a bag containing two hundred dollars, all in half-dollar pieces. The poor woman was ne with surprise and gratitude, she burst into tears, and strove to express her thanks, but her words could find no utterance; she could only weep. After a short time, the two females arose to leave the house, Mr. Jay accompanying them. When they had reached the piazza, what should they see, to their mortication, but the veritable old horse and wagon catton, but the veritable old horse and wagon paraded before the door, awaiting them, which Mr. Jay had caused to be brought in from the outer gate. He having helped them in, and laid the bag of money at Mrs. B.'s feet, her associate directed the horse to go on, but he was not disposed to obey. She at last most reluctantly had draw from the bottom of the wagon, where she had laid it, the hickory goad, and having laid it upon his back with some force, he was induced to start, and they slowly left the grounds of

at home, and had told her eager listeners of her unexpected fortune. It enabled her to pay off some debts, and to render her and her family comfortable for a long time.
"Some time has elapsed since this excellent

woman departed to a better world; but long will that family cherish the memory of him who 'caused the widow's heart to sing for joy,'

MASSACHUSETTS TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION There has been an interesting meeting of this Association at Worcester, which closed on Wednesday. The Association offers two prizes Wednesday. The Association one is to \$20 each to female teachers, for essays on either of the following subjects. "The choice of \$20 each to tender either of the following subjects. "The choice and use of motives;" or "the best mode of teaching spelling." The following are the offiteaching spelling." The following are the offi-cers of the Association for the ensuing year: President—Thomas Sherwin of Boston. Vice Presidents—Benjamin Greenleaf, of

Bradford; Barnum Field, of Boston; Rufus Pittam of Salem: D. P. Galloup, of Salem: P. H. Sweetser, of South Reading; D. S. Rowe, of Westfield: George A. Walton, of Lawrence; Louis Agassiz, of Cambridge; George Newcomb, of Quincy; Charles Barrows, of Springfield; Caleb Emery, of Boston; Eben S. Stearns, G. West, Nowton; C. C. Chese, of Louell: of West Newton; C. C. Chase of Lowell; Samuel W. King, of Lynn. Corresponding Secretary—Elbridge Smith of

Cambridge.
Recording Secretary-Charles C. Capen of

Treasurer-Josiah A. Stearns of Boston Counsellors—S. S. Greene of Boston; Charles Northend, of Salem; A. K. Hathaway, of Medford; Daniel Mansfield, of Cambridge; of Medford; Daniel Mansheid, of Cambridge; W. H. Wells, of Newburyport; J. P. Cowles, of Ipswich; Calvin S. Pennell, of Charlestown; John Batchelder, of Lynn; Ebenezer Hervey, of New Bedford; Levi Reed, Jr., of Boston, James S. Lassel, of Cambridge.

LIKE leaves on trees the race of man is found. ow green in youth, now withering on the ground; nother race the following spring supplies; tey full successive and successive rise. generations in their course decay-flourish these when those are passed away.

There is no saying shocks me so much as tha which I hear very often, "that a man does not know how to pass his time." It would have been but ill spoken by Methuselah in the nine hundred and sixty-ninth year of his life. [Cow-

HAPPY TURN. "For what do you wink a me, sir'" said a beautiful young ladv, angrily, to a stranger, at a party, an evening or two since. "I beg pardon, madam," replied the wit, "I winked as men do looking at the sun-your splendor dazzled my eyes."

A SERMON.

se, preached on Thank-giving day, in Bowdoin Street Church, by Rev Da. WATERBURY.

people were greatly moved, and were disposed to inquire as to the path of duty. The preacher promptly points out their obligations according to the character and circumstances of the inquirto the character and circumstancer of the hold with the holy witnesses for the trumstant action or . His reply had respect to some moral duty or which they were known to have neglected, or which they were known to have held been eater.

But let us first take up the example of our But let us first take up the example of our moral of this some form of vice to which they had been especially addicted.

But let us first take up the cashing the bound of this cash addicted.

But let us first take up the cashing the last true, was not of this world.

His kingdom, it is true, was not of this world.

He did not come as the revolutionizer or The text, you will perceive, is very general,

Our relations as citizens to the government un-ber which it is our privilege to live imposes cer-

law is recognised even in Heaven. Primeval man also was, by his Creator, put under government and laws and penalties were solemnly promolgated in Paradise. How much more indispensible is government in our fallen state! It marks according to its perfection the progress of civilization. In savage life where humanity has sunk to a low state of degradation, we still find something that seems like a shadow of a government. Authority is seen on the one hand and submission in the other. But the science of government becomes more complex and more perfect as man emerges from barbarism and advances in a scale of refinement and civilization. His progress, in this respect multiplies his wants and amphifies his relations. Accordingly, he must have the duties and obligations which pertain to this widening sphere a matter of well defined legislation. He must know what to expect from others; and what others have a right to expect of him. This complicates the science of government just in proportion to the increasing relations which exist in a wast and business

If the pitch wift wiften was seen to be good, and of rejecting what was manifestly evil and injurious, in the government of the old world. So that, without indulging in any undue national vanity, we may suppose that the framework of our constitution is nearer to perfection than that of any other previously established. At any rate, it seems to be just such as agrees with the genius of our people. It is, in fact, but the embodiment of their own will—the symbol of their own sovereignty. It was adopted by them, not forced upon them, and is susceptible of any alterations or amendments by the majority which time and circumstances may demand.

We do not, of course, claim for our government absolute perfection. It was framed, we know, originally in a state of compromise, allowing of This, is, is, is, too, is from a man, in whose breast the fear of tyrants had no place; and who understood his civil rights, and could vindicate them, as he once did, when he refused to leave the prison at Phillipi, where he had been unlawfully incareer in the total been unlawfully in correct to good, and the could make the fear of tyrants had no place; and who understood his civil rights, and could vindicate them, as he of tyrants had no place; and who understood his civil rights, and could vindicate them, as he once did, when he refused to leave the prison at Phillipi, where he had been unlawfully in career in the total be a prison at Phillipi, where he had been unlawfully in career in the could his civil rights, and could vindicate them, as he of tyrants had no place; and who understood his civil rights, and could vindicate them, as he of tyrants had no place; and who understood his civil rights, and could vindicate them, as he of tyrants had no place; and who understood his civil rights, and could vindicate them, as he of tyrants had no place; and who understood his civil rights, and could vindicate them, as he once did, when he refused to leave the prison at Phillipi, where he had been unlawfully in a civil rights, and could vindicate

We do not, of course, claim for our government as about the perfection. It was tranned, we know, originally in a state of compromise, allowing of the course of the course

CIVIL DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS. Sion which would be in every case unavailing respectable individual, who put this question to THE CHILD AND THE SCEPTIC.

So sion which would be in every case unavailing and to themselves personally destructive.

Plausible as this view may seem, yet it does not satisfy me. It seems to me, that we can find in the New Testament a rule of obedience, and a principle of obedience, laid down by the aposteles, and by themselves practised, which may serve, and was intended to serve, as a guide to christiansia in all ages I do not and cannot be it we that declarations touching the duty of obelience to rulers and magistrates in the New Testament were made simply under the coverier to mover of uncreasity. How would such a supposition bear on the integrity of the apostles? Would they rebel against Cæsar if they dared—if they and any hopes of successful resistance! Is that the idea! I cannot allow upon the memory of was substantially as follows;—"if the enactment the led in the stories here with joy and love I turn."

But let us first take up the example of our Lord. His kingdom, it is true, was not of this world. He did not come as the revolutionizer or deformer of governments; but as the regeneration of a fallen humanity. Still, he was a citation of the content of the ground assumed that the particular provision is unique. The evil of resistance would, in my view, far outweigh that of compliance, even in the former of governments; but as the regeneration of the provision of "And the people asked Him, saying: what shall ase lieve that declarations touching the duty of obedience to rulers and magistrates in the New Testament were made simply under the coercive power of necessity. How would such a supposition bear on the integrity of the apostles? Would they rebel against Coesar if they dared—if they promptly points out their obligations according

The text, you will perceive, is very general, allowing under it a vast range of topics; but shall not weary you with a multiplication of particulars, nor absurdly undertake to embrace all the duties which each individual, according to his character and circumstances, is bound to fulfil.

Our duties grow out of our relation to God and to our fellow men. They are original or incidental. They respect our condition in life, and are modified by external and ever varying circumstances. Some o the more important of them are very apt to be stated and reiterated on the Sabbath. The sinner is then warned and invited by all that is terrible or attractive in the word of God. Then, too, the Christian is fed with the bread of life and urged forward to higher attainments in godliness. Not unfrequently enforce it.—When, to seduce Him into the uterattainments in godliness. Not unfrequently also in the pulpit on the Sabbath made the medium of explaining and enforcing the conjugal, parental and filial duties. Such being the case, it would seem as if on the present occasion, might be justified in bringing into view, for special consideration, our civil duties.

Our relations as citizens to the government unfer which it is our privilege to live imposes cerain obligations which are recognized and enforced even by the authority of God himself
Government seems to be a necessary condition
of social existence. The celestial state itself is
not without its hierarchy, and the obligation of
law is recognised even in Heaven. Primeval
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peet of him. This complicates the science of government just in proportion to the increasing relations which exist in a vast and business thriving community. Glance at the ponderous tomes embodying the laws which grow out of our municipal state, and commercial relations, and you will perceive how vast as well as intricate is the machinery of government in a highly civilized condition.

In all Christian countries, the aim undoubted by is, to reach so far as possible the point of government in a highly civilized condition.

In all Christian countries, the aim undoubted by is, to reach so far as possible the point of government in a highly civilized condition. In all Christian countries, the aim undoubted ly is, to reach so far as possible the point of governmental perfection: to ensure at least an equitable adjustment of the claims which mutually subsist between man and man, and also between the subject and the sovereign. I use the word sovereign as the representative not of regal merely, but of popular rule. It must be admitted, however, that such perfection is searcely possible even where Christianity has done most to enlighten and purify the social state.

For he is the minister of God to thee, for good. But if thou do that which is evil, be afraid; for he beareth not the sword in vain—For he is the minister of God—average to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil. Wherefore ye must needs be subject not only for wrath, (fearing the penalty) but for conscience sake, is from a sense of Christian duty. Render, therefore, the new than in our own. Of comparatively recent orrestance in the result of the property of the penalty is not considered the penalty is not

ternment; but must be informed as to what extent that allegiance is due; and where, or under what circumstances, if under any, it may be withheld.

I am persuaded that if this point were made a subject of more frequent consideration and candid discussion minds would be relieved which now are in doubt, and fanatical views would be less prevalent on the subject of civil rights and obligations.

In the New Testament, a great deal is said on this subject. Generally, we must admit, that its tenor is wholly on the side of implicit obedience to the existing government. The government to the existing government. The government to the existing government. The government to the existing soft been said, that it were unreasonable and unfair to argue, that a like implicit obedience is due from us to the government under which the least reach to enlighten his judgment in regard to duty, that, in a given crisis, he may within his reach to enlighten his judgment in regard to duty, that, in a given crisis, he may within his reach to enlighten his judgment in regard to duty, that, in a given crisis, he may within his reach to enlighten his judgment in regard to duty, that, in a given crisis, he may within his reach to enlighten his judgment in regard to duty, that, in a given crisis, he may within his reach to enlighten his judgment in regard to duty, that, in a given crisis, he may within his reach to enlighten his judgment in regard to duty, that, in a given crisis, he may within his reach to enlighten his judgment in regard to duty, that, in a given crisis, he may within his reach to enlighten his judgment in regard to duty, that, in a given crisis, he may within his reach to enlighten his judgment in regard to duty, that, in a given crisis, he may within his reach to enlighten his judgment in regard to duty, that, in a given crisis, he may within his reach to enlighten his judgment in regard to duty, that, in a given crisis, he may within his reach to enlighten his judgment in regard to duty, that, in a given crisis, he may

would be a revolution.

But I cannot conceive that under an organized government, a man becomes of course an approver of injustice; or that he makes himself individually responsible for that injustice, when on the broad ground of upholding the government, he sustains certain laws, which seem to him to involve it. I cannot so view it.

Suppose the law existed as once it did, that the insolvent debtor, though reduced to poverty by misfortune and not by crime, must, nevertheless, refusing to meet his liabilities, be thrown into prison.

Here, it must be admitted, is a hard, and even an unjust law. But the absconding debtor, under these circumstances, is found on your premises; and the law requires that you should give him up. Now, whatever your feelings and conscience might prompt, having respect to the treatment of this individual, whatever might be your views of the law under which he is punished, could you, in surrendering him, be said to be implicated in the injustice which he might experience? No more, in my view, than any other citizen of the Commonwealth. The responsibility is divided among all the citizens, and if the law is unjust, there is a legal way for its repeal; but while it exists, no single individual has, as I think, a right to resist it. In the case supposed, you simply act as a citizen bound to sustain the laws as they exist, whilst yet you may mourn the necessity of enforcing the portary injustice to which the individual in question.

The work of he law is unjust, there is a legal way for its funny attempt to talk. How, we should like to know, can a man grumble that his steak is over or underdone, or that a button is off, or that his wife has made a bill at the dry good store, while baby is crowing in his face or clambering on his knee? Heaven's blessing on all good babies, we say.

When baby comes, the family circle circs with green and provoking lees.

When baby conce, the family circle circs with green portary injustice to which the individual in question.

The content of incincing the part

When baby comes, the family circle cries
With greav appliance; its fitte sparklife ey
Brighten all bosoms in that happy place
And saddest brows, and guilties:, it may be
Unwrinkle on a sidden but to zee
That unocent glad face.

Yes, whether June has green the sward, or whether November draws our rocking chairs together Round a great house-hold fire in quiet talk, When the child comes we feel a general cheer; With calls and laughter, and the mother's fear Seeing it try to walk!

may mourn the necessity of enforcing the par-ticular one in question. The evil of resistance would be a thousand fold greater than the tem-porary injustice to which the individual in ques-tion might be subjected.

But if this view does not satisfy, as I think it should; if the great and soleme obligation of obedience to the government laid down in the New Testament, is overborne by personal seru-ples, which respect the enforcement of a given

ples, which respect the enforcement of a given laws then all I have to say is, that were it my

It looks so fair, the infant with its smile, its soft sweet truet, its veice that knows no guile, And would say all the grief it soon dismisses; Letting its pleased and wondering glances roll, Offering to life, on all sides, its young roul, And its young nouth to kisses.

"Kind words," continued the friend, "are language to the present of the present o

gether. As long ago as the period when my recollection of him commences, he was quite an old gentleman. His hair—the little which time had spared him—was as white as snow, and the wrinkles in his brow were many and deep.

My grand-father was a man of the old school, and everything in his house until the day he died, was in the ancient style. And when I went to see my grandparents, after I began to sip a little poetry once in a while, I remember I always thought of Goldsmith's description of that old-fashioned house in his "Deserted Village." There, at my grandfather's were

"The white-washed wall, the nicely sanded floor; The varuish'd clock, that clicked behind the door, The chest, contrived a double debt to pay— A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day."

There, too, were the aspen-boughs, and the flowers, and the fennel, in the fire-place;

While broken tea-cups, wisely kept for show, aged o'er the chimney, glistened in a row."

le old house is standing now: and I almost rate it, for the sake of the loved ones who "While broken tea-cups, wisely kept for show, Ranged o'er the chimney, glistened in a row." Ranged o'er the chimney, glistened in a row."

The old house is standing now: and I almost enerate it, for the sake of the loved ones who ived there long since, and who, by their honest, rood-natured kindness, rendered that spot the

stories as they liked to hear. There was one season in every year, when the old man expected to see all, or nearly all, his children and grandchildren together at his house. I need scarcely tell my New England friends, that this season was the thanksgiving festival. What a host of us used to assemble on that brown cottage, to enjoy these festive seasons. When we cane to sit down at the table, we presented the appearance of a small regiment. The old man always implored the divine blessing on the bounties of the table. This done, we were soon shown, by the generous provision which had been made for our entertainment, how many temporal blessings we had to be thankful for. I wonder how much of imagination there was, at that day, in my estimate of the good things on my grandfather's table. I do not know. But this I knew, that no pumpkin pies or doughnuts, no baked beans or plum puddings, no loaves of gingerbread or apple dumplings, casted so good to me as those which I ate at my grandfather's and it seems to me now, that I never encountered such excellent specimens of the cooking art since, I suppose that, however, is one of the illusions.

His stories were never siffy and unmeaning. No one ever heard from his lips such a mass of non-sensical jargon as Jack and his Bean. Nor did he deal nunch in marvelous, or the terrible. Stories about fairies, ghosts, hobgoblins, fays and the like, had no place in his list. Bluebeard, also, and Robin Hood, and Rob Roy were passed by, as if they never figured in the literature of the age. But such a multitude of tales as he had to tell about what he saw, and heard, and felt, and thought, when he was a boy! there seemed to be no end to the catalogue of the genus of tales. We used to tease him to tell some of these stories, particularly those connected with "war-time:" over and over again. We wanted to hear them repeated, long after we had nearly got them by heart. There was one I and thought, then by heart. There was one I and the stories is the stories of the second to be a fine to be come immersed in his book again)—Ma deah! you said this morning that Professor Musty was a great linguist. Is not linguist derived from the Latin langua, a topic. Lady—Well, then is a Licenteen to be come immersed in his book again to the latin langua, a topic of the second to the catalogue of the genus of these stories, particularly those connected with "war-time:" over and over again. We wanted to hear them repeated, long after we had wanted to hear them repeated, long after we had nearly got them by heart. There was one I recollect, which used to be called for as a matter of Gent. (very decicourse, just as regularly as the people call for wish he did!

The storman's Song at Jenny Lind's concerts.

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with each such particularly as the government and one of the particularly as the government of a given great which are presented in the control of the particularly as the government of a given as when all lawre to say is, that were it not the control of the particularly as the government of a given as the control of the particularly as the government of the particular as the pa The story was something like this: When my grandfather was a young man, he

"La Somnambula," in which Madame Sontag will personate Amina. The troupe of the skilful English manager is complete; and I understand that his intention is to offer the Parisian public the most magnificent array of talent. The best artists of Italy have been engaged, without regarding either money or trouble, and several new operas, expressly written for Paris, will me. The king knows every man in the Guards.

best artists of Italy have been engaged, without regarding either money or trouble, and several new operas, expressly written for Paris, will be produced during the season. The new opera of Scribe and Halevy, "La Tempesta," will be positively performed this winter.

At the great opera house, Mr. Roqueplan continues to secure the largest audiences. The departure of Alboni has been followed by the return of Madame Viardot, who re-appeared, after an absence of six months, in the opera of "Le Prophete." Her triumph was immeose, and the majority of the dilettanti, who frequent the Opera House, have pronounced her superior, in that part, to Alboni.

Rachel, the queen of tragedy, made, on Tuesday last, her entree in the celebrated tragedy of Corneille, "Horace." She personated the part of Camille with her usual ability, and was welcomed by the whole audience.

"But," said the sergeant, "three words will be sufficient and these you can learn in a short intermete of the king sa quick as he sees you he will ride up and ask how old you are. You will say twenty-seven—next how long you have been in the service; you must reply three weeks—finally, if you are provided with clothes and rations; you answer both."

Patrick soon learned to pronounce his answers, but never dreamed of learning the questions. In three weeks he appeared before the king in review. His majesty rode up to him; Paddy stepped forward with "present arms."

"How old are you?" said the Irishman.

"How old pare weeks he appeared before the king in the weeks, and the rishman.

"How old pare weeks he appeared before the king in the weeks he appeared before the king in the view. His majesty rode up to him; Paddy stepped forward with "present arms."

"There weeks," said the Irishman.

"How old pare weeks he appeared before the king in the weeks he appeared before the king in the view. His majesty rode up to him; Paddy stepped forward with "present arms."

"There weeks," said the Irishman.

"How long have you been in the service; "There weeks," said the Irishman.

comed by the whole audience.

Rossini, the world-known composer, will soon produce a new opera. He is daily privately engaged with Donzelli, the first tenor of Italy, who will take the first part in the new partition of the

will take the first part in the new partition of the maestro.

Duels have been quite numerous this week in Paris. Among the most conspicuous I will mention that of Mr. Charles Hugo, (son of Victor Hugo.) and Mr. Charles Hugo, (son of Victor Hugo.) and Mr. Charles Vicanot, for causes unknown to the public. Mr. Hugo was wounded by a sword thrust in the knee, but not dangerously. Mr. Roqueplan is also on the eve of having an encounter with Mr. Florentino, of the Corsaire, for an article written against him by the Italian bravo. It is noped that the friends of both parties will arrange the matter.

The father of the Proudhonian school—"Property is a thefi,"—Proudhon, has a 'son. A jeune socialiste is newly born to the apostle of these dangerous doctrines, which have created so much evil in our social circles. What will he say now that his heart has been moved by a paternal feeling? We shall see.

You are aware that there is a magnificent bronze column in the centre of the place Vendome. It was placed there in honor of the Emperor Napoleon and has sculptured on its sides the victories of the "Grand Homme," and on the top is a bronze statue of him with the little cocked hat and overcoat as natural as life. Now the engraving I refer to in the Journal Pour wood, short as that for supernee an hour. The cocked hat and overcoat as natural as life. Now the engraving I refer to in the Journal Pour wood, short as that for supernee an hour.

the victories of the "Grand Homne," and on the top is a bronze statue of him with the little cocked hat and overcoat as natural as life. Now the engraving I refer to in the Journal Pour Rire, represents a similar monument raised in the centre of the plain of Sartory, to Louis Napoleon, as a token of the gratitude of the officers and soldiers of the army. Instead, however, of the tall and slender proportions of that of Vendome, they have raised in honor of the munificent Louis, an enormous Champagne bottle, the top of which is graced with the cocked hat that he wears in imitation of his uncle the Emperor. At about the height of a man from the ground are top of which is graced with the cocked hat that he wears in imitation of his uncle the Emperor. At about the height of a man from the ground are a number of fittle faucets fastened into the side of the bottle, which a humber of soldiers are ousily engaged in turning, in order to get still another drink. Arranged round this monument and mounted on pedestals, the lighted ends in the sir, are a number of huge segars, which are supposed to be kept constantly burning, as a sort of incense to the cocked hat above. Near the base of the bottle a door is shown, wide open, over which is placed a sign on which we read that

had for almost nothing;" while drunker

cood-natured kindness, rendered that spot the dearest on earth to me, next to my own sweet home.

Nothing pleased the old gentleman better, than to get around him some dozen or more of his little grandchildren. He delighted to join in their sports, and tell them a multitude of just such stories as they liked to hear. There was one season in every year, when the old man expected to see all, or nearly all, his children and lace.

Destructive Tornado. Louisville, Nov. 30 One of the most appalling and destructive tornations which has been experienced in the Mississip Valley for several years, occurred about two o'clock this afteraoon. It swept over the town of Cape Girardeau, (Missiouri) situated on the Mississippi River, justbelow St. Louis, and destructive tornations which has been experienced in the Mississippi Valley for several years, occurred about two o'clock this afteraoon. It swept over the town of Cape Girardeau, (Missiouri) situated on the Mississippi River, justbelow St. Louis, and destructive tornations which has been experienced in the Mississippi Valley for several years, occurred about two o'clock this afteraoon. It swept over the town of Cape Girardeau, (Missiouri) situated on the Mississippi River, justbelow St. Louis, and destructive tornations which has been experienced in the Mississippi Valley for several years, occurred about two o'clock this afteraoon. It swept over the town of Cape Girardeau, (Missiouri) situated on the Mississippi River, justbelow St. Louis, and destructive tornations which has been experienced in the Mississippi Valley for several years, occurred about two o'clock this afteraoon. It swept over the town of Cape Girardeau, (Missiouri) situated on the Mississippi River, justbelow St. Louis, and destructive tornations which has been experienced in the Mississippi River, justbelow St. Louis, and destructive tornations which has been experienced in the Mississippi River, justbelow St. Louis, and destructive tornations which has been experienced in the Mississippi River, justbel DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO. Louisville, Nov. 30

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and it seems to me now, that I never encountered such excellent specimens of the cooking art since. I suppose that, however, is one of the illusions of childhood, which has crossed the bridge of a maturer age.

I have said something about my grandfather's stories. I thought then, and I am not sure but I should think now, could I hear him repeat his juvenile stories, that he was a model in this art. His stories were never siffy and unmeaning. No one ever heard from his line such a mass of non-study and stories are doubtless buried because the ruins of fallen buildings. There are also many persons seriously injured, and some of them as erippled and mainted, that they will never recover from the effects of their injuries. The town is literally torn to pieces, and looks truly wo-begone.

Scene. A Library—a gentleman engaged in study and a lady, pretending the ruins of fallen buildings. There are also many persons seriously injured, and some of them as erippled and mainted, that they will never recover from the effects of their injuries.

The town is literally torn to pieces, and looks truly wo-begone.

Gent. (very decidedly)-No, Madam, but 1

(Exit Lady, in a huff.)

"Twenty-seven years."

"Am I or you a fool!" roared the king.
"Both," replied Patrick, who was instantly taken to the guard-house.

Night keeps men alive without fire, candles

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